

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 40.  
WHOLE NUMBER 508.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office No. 39 Park Row.  
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1873.

Circular.

The following extract of letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War is published for the information of those concerned:

(Extract.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1873.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the U. S. Depository at Mobile, Ala., has this day been discontinued as a U. S. Depository, and the balances to the credit of the several disbursing officers of your Department on the books of that office have been transferred to the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La.

I am, very respectfully,  
Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending  
May 12, 1873.

Tuesday, May 6.

First Lieutenant A. G. Forse, First Cavalry, will report by letter to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent to the Pacific coast. The Superintendent will inform Lieutenant Forse when his services will be required. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Forse will join his proper station.

Discharged.—Corporal David H. Cowan, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army.

Wednesday, May 7.

On the recommendation of the Ordnance Department, Captain A. R. Buffington is relieved from duty in Charleston, S. C., and will report for duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. This order will be carried into effect under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surgeon John J. Milhau is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as post surgeon; Assistant Surgeon B. Kuickerbocker is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster, in addition to his present duties will report to the commanding general Department of the Lakes to relieve Major J. A. Potter, quartermaster, of his duties as chief quartermaster of that department, pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton to assume the duties of chief quartermaster.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, so much of Special Orders No. 84, April 22, 1873, from this office, as relieves Hospital Steward John J. Swan from duty in the Department of the East and transfers him to the Department of the Missouri, is revoked.

Discharged.—Private William C. Keech, General Service U. S. Army.

Transferred.—Private Isaac P. Crawford, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, to Company E, Eighteenth Infantry.

Thursday, May 8.

All the paymasters in the Department of California and Arizona are placed directly under the orders of the division commander, who, in his discretion, will have authority to cause an interchange of duties and stations in the respective departments.

Discharged.—Private Jasper N. Knowland, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry.

Special Orders No. 84, paragraph 2, April 25, 1873, from headquarters Department of Dakota, discharging Private A. H. Lovell, Company L, Seventh Cavalry, from the service of the United States, is hereby confirmed.

Special Order No. 67, April 19, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, transferring Private Henry F. Spiess, Battery A, Third Artillery, to Battery K, Fourth Artillery, is hereby confirmed.

Friday, May 9.

Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 91, May 2, 1873, from this office, authorizing Surgeon C. C. Gray to draw advance mileage, is revoked, and Surgeon Gray will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany a detachment of recruits to be sent to the Tenth Infantry in the Department of Texas. On completion of this duty Surgeon Gray will report to

the commanding general Department of Texas, as directed by paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 82, April 18, 1873, from this office.

Discharged.—Private Camile Beir, alias Charles N. Bennett, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, side-de-camp, in Special Orders No. 76, April 25, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Third Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 27, March 11, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is extended four months.

Saturday, May 10.

Second Lieutenant Robert T. Lyons, Seventeenth Infantry, now at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, under orders to join his regiment, is authorized to draw mileage in advance from Fort Columbus to his proper station in the Department of Dakota.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Monday the 12th inst.]

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies D and L, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.

Company B, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Independence, Cal., to San Diego, Cal.

Companies C and D, Nineteenth Infantry, from Colfax, La., to Alexandria, La.

Post's Established.—Alexandria, La.

Post Discontinued.—Colfax, La.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1873.

The Surgeon-General announces with regret to the Medical Corps the death of one of its senior members, Surgeon and Brevet Brigadier General Madison Mills, which occurred at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on the 28th of April.

Receiving his commission as assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, in April, 1834, Surgeon Mills's service extended over a period of thirty-nine years, during which it was his fortune to take part in the Florida war, the war with Mexico, the Utah expedition of 1858 (as medical director), and the war of the rebellion. He was medical director of the Department of Tennessee (General Grant's army), at the time of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, and in December, 1864, was appointed medical inspector-general, the duties of which position he discharged most satisfactorily. In November, 1864, the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and in April, 1865, that of brigadier general were conferred upon him for faithful and meritorious services.

Possessed of unflinching determination and courage, and guided by professional abilities of a high order, his administration of the trusts confided to him was marked by a prompt efficiency and sound judgment that secured successful results, even under the most adverse circumstances.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General M. O. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.

Extra Duty, Quartermaster's Department.—The War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 25, decides that enlisted men serving under orders of the Quartermaster's Department at the post where their company is stationed, are considered as on extra duty in Quartermaster's Department, and not as present for duty with company.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan : Hdq'rs Chicago, Ill.

### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry : Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, D. Q. M. G. U. S. Army, having been relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of this Department, May 2 was directed to comply with the instructions contained in par. 7, S. O. No. 66, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant N. D. Badger, May 6.

The leave of absence granted Captain DeW. C. Poole, by par. 1, S. O. No. 84, c. s., from department headquarters, May 3 was extended ten days, conditioned upon his joining his company before it shall move from its present station for duty with the Yellowstone expedition.

Inspection Force.—District and post commanders April 26 were ordered to furnish Colonel N. H. Davis, Inspector-General, U. S. Army, such escorts, transportation, and other facilities as may be required by him on his approaching tour of inspection of this Department under orders from the War Department.

Seventh Cavalry.—On the 4th instant Colonel S. D. Sturgis was directed to dismount the regimental band, turn the horses over to the companies of the battalion at Yankton, D. T., and to send the band to Fort Snelling, Minn., for quarters until further orders.

A. A. Surgeon A. H. Mann, U. S. Army, May 2 was relieved from duty with the battalion Seventh Cavalry, at Yankton, D. T., and ordered to Grand River Agency, D. T., for duty at that post, relieving A. A. Surgeon W. J. Hoffman, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved, will

proceed and report to the commanding officer battalion Seventh Cavalry (en route to Fort Rice) for duty.

The Yellowstone Expedition.—The commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth, D. T., May 5 was ordered to detail from his command an escort of not less than forty men (inclusive of the proper portion of non-commissioned officers) under a commissioned officer, for the protection of the herd of beef cattle (600) intended for the use of the Yellowstone expedition, while en route between that post and Fort Rice. The herd will be assembled at and in readiness to start from Fort Wadsworth on the 25th instant; it will proceed by the route taken by the wagon train last year between the points named. On the 5th proximo, the commanding officer of Fort Rice will send out from his command at least one full company to march on the same route until it meets the herd, and thence assist in escorting it in to that post.

Captain E. D. Baker, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, May 1 was ordered to proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., and report to Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, for duty as chief quartermaster with the Yellowstone expedition.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope : Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Post Chaplain D. W. Eakins, U. S. Army, May 7.

A. A. Surgeon J. J. Marston, U. S. Army, May 3 was directed to report to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for temporary duty.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wilson, U. S. Army, May 3.

Fifth Infantry.—The citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, gave a complimentary reception to Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, on the 24th of April, General Miles, commanding our troops at that post, contributing his part in a dress parade, during which, the Leavenworth Times informs us, "the Fifth Infantry band, supported by its gorgeous leader, discoursed appropriate and with most eloquent music." A dinner followed the reception, and General Miles was called out in response to the toast, "The Army." It leads where duty calls. We can't have too many "Miles" of it." To this sentiment the General replied:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMAN: (It is well that the press and Army have been placed together in this toast. The press can always speak for itself and sometimes for the Army.) I am pleased to unite with others in congratulating the people of the State upon their being so ably and fittingly represented, and I am also free to congratulate the Senator upon being able to represent so grand and prosperous a State as Kansas in the highest councils of our Government. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that the Army is remembered by the people even amid seasons of profound peace. It is equally agreeable to know that the kindest feelings exist between the citizens of this commonwealth and those in the service of the general Government.

Leavenworth has for many years been the principal rendezvous and depot of military supplies for the country lying west of us, and it has been from this point that the expeditions have radiated to explore and develop the territories of the west. Here the officers and soldiers have always found a safe rest after their long and laborious campaigns. Here they have always been greeted with a cordial and generous welcome, and as your representative has suggested, I know of no better place to establish a grand reserve of the whole Army, or a West Point of the west, than at Fort Leavenworth. Our Army is now so reduced in numbers that it could never be used as an instrument of oppression, or to endanger the liberties of the most zealous republicans. Yet it is large enough and powerful enough to maintain the integrity of the nation, to support the civil Government, and to defend the honest and industrious settlers and miners that are scattered throughout the vast wilderness of the west. Our little Army is required to do the duty that would be expected of an army of sixty or one hundred thousand men in any European country, owing to the great extent of our domain. It matters not in whatever section its services are demanded, it is ever in readiness—the orders flash through the electric wires, the troops move with the rapidity of the steam power from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the mild and balmy shores of the Gulf to the snowy fields of Montana and Oregon. Wherever the civil governments are weak or fail, or the peace measures are exhausted, the military power can be relied upon to preserve the public peace. The sword necessarily follows when the olive branch is refused, as your police authorities control and regulate those who are not influenced by your schools and churches. I believe the Army is one of our strongest peace parties, as we have seen within the past few days one of the noblest and ablest officers, a man that would be a pillar of strength to any nation, lay down his life in his efforts to avoid the use of extreme measures. I trust the Army will ever hold a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people; that it will never be used to invade the sacred rights of the most humble citizen, and that it will remain in the future, as it has been in the past, the sure reliance of our national safety.

Fort Gibson, I. T.—So much of par. 5, S. O. No. 59, c. s., from department headquarters, as directed Major David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, to pay the troops stationed at Fort Gibson, I. T., was revoked May 5.

Eighth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant J. H. Coster has been promoted to be captain, vice Williams, resigned, which carries him to Troop L. Second Lieutenant H.

W. Sprole to be first lieutenant, vice Coster, promoted, which carries him to Troop C.

Captain A. B. Kauffman May 8 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Wingate, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. No. 21, c. s., from department headquarters.

*Fifteenth Infantry.*—Captain J. P. Brown May 8 was detailed as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Wingate, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. No. 21, c. s., from department headquarters.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

*Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.*

Major M. M. Blunt May 2 was assigned to duty at Fort Laramie, W. T.

Hospital Steward William C. Bryan, U. S. Army, May 2 was assigned to temporary duty at Omaha Barracks, Neb.

Captain W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, May 2 was ordered to Cheyenne and Fort McPherson, on business connected with the military reconnaissance of Northern Wyoming.

A. A. Surgeon D. F. Powell, U. S. Army, May 3 was ordered to North Platte Station, to relieve A. A. Surgeon A. L. Flint, U. S. Army, as post surgeon at that station. Upon being relieved by A. A. Surgeon Powell, A. A. Surgeon A. L. Flint, U. S. Army, was ordered to Fort McPherson for duty as post surgeon.

Major Alexander J. Perry, chief quartermaster of the Department, May 6 was ordered to Keokuk, Iowa, on public business.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain D. S. Gordon, May 8.

*Twelfth Infantry.*—First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, A. D. C., May 5 was ordered to Mount Pleasant and Burlington, Iowa, and such other points in the vicinity thereof as he may deem necessary, on special service connected with the Subsistence Department.

*Second Cavalry.*—First Lieutenant J. L. Fowler, May 8 at Omaha, returning from detached service, was ordered to join his company at Fort Laramie.

Upon receipt of its complement of horses, Company B, Second Cavalry (Bates's), will be relieved from duty at Fort Bridger and march to Camp Stambaugh, and there take post.

*Fourteenth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted Second Lieutenant C. A. Johnson, May 2.

*Eighth Infantry.*—At the request of Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, Second Lieutenant P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry, May 9 was directed to repair to Fort Sully, for duty with the escort to Northern Pacific Railroad surveying parties.

*Ninth Infantry.*—Surgeon Charles Page, Medical Department, May 2 was directed to accompany the troops of the Ninth Infantry from Fort D. A. Russell to Omaha. During his absence on detached service from this Department, quarters will be assigned Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley, Ninth Infantry, at Fort D. A. Russell.

*Thirteenth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Gilman, May 6.

*The Republican Valley.*—The commanding officer of the District of the Republican is charged with the protection of the settlements in the Republican valley. For this purpose he will cause the country to be thoroughly patrolled by cavalry from Fort McPherson, and will, at convenient times, relieve his scouting parties by others, in such manner as to keep the troops constantly moving.

*Fort Sanders.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sanders, W. T., May 19. Detail for the court: Captains Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry; Alexander Sutorius, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants William C. Rawolle, William P. Clark, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Henry R. Lemly, Third Cavalry. First Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall, Second Cavalry, judge-advocate.

*Fort D. A. Russell.*—Company I, Third Cavalry (Henry's), and Company C, Fourteenth Infantry (Bucke's), were to be relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, on the 15th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and proceed to establish a camp at such point on the Cheyenne or Laramie river as may be designated by Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding District of the Black Hills. The camp will constitute an independent post, subject to the orders of the commanding officer District of the Black Hills.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

*Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.*

A. A. Surgeon O. S. Eddy, U. S. Army, April 30 was relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, Texas, and ordered to Fort Griffin, for duty. A. A. Surgeon H. M. Stille, was also relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, and ordered to Ringgold Barracks, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Shoemaker, April 25 was directed to report to the commanding officer post of San Antonio, for duty until the April 29 when he would proceed to Fort Clark, for duty with his company.

*Fourth Cavalry.*—Major H. C. Bankhead, April 24 was ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

Companies D and L, April 26 were transferred from Fort Concho to Fort Clark.

During the absence of Captain G. B. Russell, aide-de-camp, A. A. L-G. of the Department, Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hatch was directed to perform the duties of A. A. L-G. of the Department.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry.*—First Lieutenant J. N. Morgan, having completed the duty assigned him in par. 1, S. O. No. 47, c. s., headquarters Fort Brown, April 24 was ordered to join his proper station via Laredo and Ringgold Barracks.

First Lieutenant Robert Neely, April 25 was ordered to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, for temporary duty with Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

*Ninth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was granted Captain G. B. Russell, aide-de-camp, April 25. Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, was granted Captain F. Moore, at the same time.

*Second Cavalry.*—Second Lieutenant Colon Augur, aide-de-camp, April 26 was detailed as an additional member of the G. C.-M. ordered by par. 1, S. O. No. 50, c. s., from department headquarters.

*Fort Clark, Texas.*—General Court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Texas, April 28. Detail for the court: Captains Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry; William L. Kellogg, Jesse A. P. Hampson, Tenth Infantry; Julius H. Patzki, A. S. U. S. Army; First Lieutenants George A. Thurston, Fourth Cavalry; Jonathan B. Hanson, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Daniel F. Stiles, Tenth Infantry; Robert G. Carter, Ulysses G. White, Fourth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

*Fort Concho.*—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Concho, Texas, April 28. Detail for the court: Major Henry Douglass, Eleventh Infantry; Captains Nathaniel S. Constable, A. Q. M. U. S. Army; Robert McClellan, Eleventh Infantry; Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant George G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenants Wentz C. Miller, Abram E. Wood, Fourth Cavalry; George LeR. Brown, Eleventh Infantry. Captain Charles A. Wikoff, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

*Generals Belknap and Sheridan in Texas.*—From Fort Brown, Texas, April 28, 1873, a correspondent writes: "The much talked of visit of the Secretary of War, Lieutenant-General Sheridan and his staff, is among the events of the past. Ever since this visit was announced the press (of this State in particular) has been in the highest state of ferment. As to its object and results, many have asserted great national interests were involved—extension by compromise of our borders—and last, but not least (but certainly the most foolish), immediate war with Mexico. I think some were even sorely disappointed when the distinguished party left without issuing a general order declaring our peaceful relations with the country over the river at an end. I do not speak unadvisedly when I say the visit was eminentlly a professional one; to the knowledge of the writer the condition, wants, and duties required of many posts on this frontier, have long been subjects of correspondence with the War Department through the Lieutenant-General of the Army. Both, being men of action and energy, knew that a moment's look at each post would give them more knowledge of what was needed than years of correspondence and reports. It will enable our able Secretary to use the limited appropriations of Congress where they are most needed—he has seen for himself, and the money will go to the right place, and not, as in many cases heretofore, where the commanding officers had the most influence, and did the most begging. The means of supplying troops in Texas has always been an expensive problem: the opening of railroads gives the shrewd Secretary idea of breaking off from the long route of the Mississippi, the Gulf, and wagon transportation. I am satisfied that the liberal appropriation made by Congress to build a depot in San Antonio will not be used for that purpose, but it will be built eventually with the consent of Congress on the line of some of the several roads penetrating Texas. The Lieutenant-General sustained his well earned reputation of captaining people. He was expected on the 24th inst; everything was made in readiness, both by the officers of the post and the citizens of Brownsville. The 24th passed, and no Lieutenant-General nor Secretary of War. Everybody went to bed worn out watching, and before many were astir on the morning of the 25th, the distinguished party was seen quietly driving through the Post to quarters of the commanding officer (General Doubleday), where they were received by this distinguished officer, ably assisted by his refined and elegant wife. Shortly after their arrival the hospitalities of the city were formally tendered them, which they declined. During the evening of the 25th Mrs. Doubleday gave a reception. Assisted as she was by the many refined ladies of the garrison, made it one of the most pleasant affairs of the kind it ever has been my lot to attend. The Lieutenant-General and his staff appeared in full uniform. As I looked upon the faces of the brave men there, I wondered if any other country made heroes as fast as we. There we stood, face to face, with the brilliant, gallant Sheridan, who had but a few years ago served with the eminently scientific Doubleday as subaltern at a Texas frontier post. To-day one is known as the greatest cavalry soldier of the world, and the other as the soldier who trained and discharged the first gun fired in defense of the nation, when our flag was so grossly insulted at Fort Sumter, as well as one of the heroes of Gettysburg. Standing near by was the boyish face of the gallant, modest Lieutenant Clem, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who, history says, bore arms in battle at an earlier age than any before him. The handsome Myers and dignified and distinguished looking Forsyth, and the very clever gallant "Colonel Mike" (as the army people call him), and the affable Colonel Loomis, with the tall, manly, portly form of the noble Secretary, made a picture that we lesser lights of the profession admired and enjoyed much more than you at home can well appreciate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell: Headqrs., Louisville, Ky.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.*

Assistant Surgeon Henry Lippencott, U. S. Army, May 2 was relieved from duty at Raleigh, N. C., and

ordered to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., relieving Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. Army. Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. Army, when relieved, will comply with the requirements of par. 5, S. O. No. 82, W. D., A.-G. O., c. s. A. A. Surgeon R. B. Berkley, U. S. Army, awaiting orders at Humboldt, Tenn., May 2 was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., relieving Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, U. S. Army. Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, U. S. Army, when relieved, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., relieving Surgeon James F. Weeds, U. S. Army. Surgeon James F. Weeds, U. S. Army, when relieved, will comply with the requirements of par. 5, S. O. No. 82, W. D., A.-G. O., c. s. A. A. Surgeon Frank Atkinson, U. S. Army, awaiting orders in Louisville, May 2 was ordered to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

*Eighteenth Infantry.*—Captain E. R. Kellogg, May 2 was relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. convened at Atlanta, Ga., by virtue of par 6, S. O. No. 72, c. s., from department headquarters.

*First Artillery.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Columbia, S. C., on the 14th inst., for the trial of First Lieutenant John C. White, First Artillery. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry; Major J. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.; Captains R. L. Morris, M. L. Ogden, E. R. Kellogg, W. H. McLaughlin; First Lieutenant J. K. Hyer, Eighteenth Infantry. Captain B. B. Keeler, Eighteenth Infantry, judge-advocate. First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First Artillery, A. D. C., was ordered to Columbia, S. C., to appear as a witness in this case.

*Fourth Infantry.*—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., December 18, 1872, and of which Colonel S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, is president, Second Lieutenant Edward L. Bailey, Fourth Infantry, was arraigned and tried on the following charges:

Charge 1st—"Violation of the 44th Article of War."

Charge 2d—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 45th Article of War."

Charge 3d—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 90th Article of War."

Of the 1st specification of the 1st charge the court confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him "Guilty, except as to the words, 'appointed and fixed,' and attaches no criminality thereto; of the 2d specification of the 1st charge—Confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him "Guilty, except as to the words, 'appointed and fixed,' and as to the excepted words, 'Not guilty,' and attaches no criminality thereto; of the 3d specification of the 1st charge—Confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him "Guilty, except as to the words, 'not being prevented by sickness or other evident necessity,' and as to the excepted words, 'Not guilty,' and attaches no criminality thereto; of the 4th specification of the 1st charge—Confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him "Guilty, except as to the words, 'that being the appointed time at which he was required so to do,' and of the excepted words, 'Not guilty,' and attaches no criminality thereto; of the 5th specification of the 1st charge, "Guilty;" of the 6th specification of the 1st charge, "Guilty;" of the 7th specification of the 1st charge—Confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him "Guilty, except as to the words, 'appointed and fixed,' and as to the excepted words, 'Not guilty,' and attaches no criminality thereto; of the 8th specification of the 1st charge, "Not guilty;" of the 9th specification of the 1st charge, "Guilty;" but attaches no criminality thereto; of the 1st charge, "Guilty;" of the 1st charge, "Guilty;" of the 2d charge and specifications, "Not guilty;" of the 3d charge and specification, "Guilty," and sentenced him, "To be reprimanded in General Orders." The court is thus lenient, because it is of the opinion that these irregularities, for which the accused has been tried, were the natural result of the loose manner in which the business of the post was conducted, under the administration of Captain John Rizha, Fourth Infantry, as shown by the evidence; and that the charges were not preferred by him to further the ends of discipline."

"The court finds the accused guilty of the 3d and 9th specifications to charge 1st, which were to the effect that he, without being prevented by sickness or other evident necessity, failed to visit his sentinels, as required by the regulations for the government of the Army, and attaches no criminality to such a neglect! This loose view of duty is not concurred in! The court finds the accused guilty of the 3d charge, and sentences him to be reprimanded; and then unanimously recommends a remission of the sentence! In his comments on the case Major-General McDowell says: "The mildness of the sentence is excused on the ground that, if the accused erred he did so by reason of the bad conduct of his captain and post commander, which was the natural cause of the accused's irregularities. The department commander does not concur in this theory of the case. It is shown by the record, and it is a point on which the accused lays much stress, that there was a bad feeling existing between him and his captain. It is probable, therefore, he would not seek to imitate him as a model, in the discharge of his duties. Those duties which the accused neglected were of the most rudimentary kind—laid down in the regulations and known even to every private soldier. The accused has been long enough in service to know clearly what he ought to do—and if he has had bad examples he has had also good ones, and should be held responsible for the choice he makes. Subject to the foregoing exceptions and remarks, the proceedings, findings, and sentence in this case are approved. Lieutenant Bailey will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

*Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.*

Major E. R. Platt, A. A.-G., May 3 was announced as A. A.-G. of this Department.

MAY 17, 1873.

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A. A. Surgeon William Deal, U. S. Army, May 7 was ordered for duty as medical officer.

*Aberdeen.*—The post of Aberdeen, Mississippi, having been abandoned, Captain Thomas E. Rose, Sixteenth Infantry, with his company (C), April 30 were ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas.

*Jackson Barracks.*—The officer commanding Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, May 6 was directed to detail the strongest company of his command with the most reliable officer to proceed fully armed and equipped by the first train on the following day to the Parish of St. Martin, Louisiana, to act as a *posse comitatus* to aid the Deputy U. S. Marshal in the execution of process. The command were furnished with ten days' rations.

*Nineteenth Infantry.*—Captain J. H. Smith, April 29 was ordered with Companies C and D, Nineteenth Infantry to Alexandria, Louisiana, and take post. The post of Colfax is discontinued.

The department commander April 29 proceeded to Brashear City, La., on official business. First Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fifth Cavalry, accompanied the department commander.

In reviewing the General Court-martial case of Private August Beibel, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, Colonel Emory, the department commander says: "The judge-advocate of the court asked the question of a witness (the first sergeant of a company), what right have you to go on another company's ground and arrest a man? The department commander is at a loss to understand the object of this question. The right of a non-commissioned officer to cause the arrest of a soldier, whether on the grounds of his own or another company, under the circumstances set forth in this case is undoubted. There are other questions of the judge-advocate throughout the case which are open to criticism as to their leading tendency; but with these exceptions the proceedings are approved. The evidence in both prosecution and defence is of such a nature as to render questionable the finding and sentence of the court. The conduct of Corporal Schreiber in making or attempting to make the arrest of Private Lundstrom was utterly lacking in the dignity which should characterize the actions of a soldier in the performance of his duty—it was rather that of a person seeking an opportunity for a personal affray. Excepting himself and the first sergeant, it would appear that of all the men present, not one was aware that he was ordered to arrest the man, much less so the accused, whom it would appear interposed only to prevent an intoxicated comrade from suffering violence at the hands of an opponent, whose appearance, divested as he was of his blouse and chevrons, and rushing in with bared arms and clenched fists, was certainly not calculated to convey the impression of a non-commissioned officer arresting a soldier for disturbing the peace. The findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Beibel will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

*Major-General W. S. Hancock:* Headqrs San Francisco, Cal.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

*Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock:* Headqrs. cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending May 13: First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers; Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry (A. A. D. C. to General Augur); First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry; Captain E. Butler, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenants C. A. Postley, Third Artillery; R. E. Thompson, Sixth Infantry; Colonel William F. Barry, Second Artillery; Lieutenant J. R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry; Captains R. F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry; J. H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry.

General W. F. Barry, commanding the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, has been in New York city during the week on a short leave of absence.

Captain Sinclair, commanding the Light Battery of the Third Artillery, at Fort Hampton, drills his battery frequently on the vacant commons of that place, which are well adapted for the purpose. The horses are in splendid condition, and seemingly as well drilled as their riders.

General Sherman was in town on Monday and called at the department headquarters.

First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, aide-de-camp, April 13 was ordered to Fort Delaware, Del., on business connected with the public service.

Captain William G. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, aide-de-camp, May 13 accompanied the Major-General commanding the Department in his inspection of Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

*Fort Hamilton.*—A correspondent says there are no dress parades now at Fort Hamilton on Sunday afternoons, they being held in the morning. The Sunday visitors are thereby much disappointed, and earnestly hope the commandant will see fit to continue them as heretofore.

*Third Artillery.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., May 15, Assistant Surgeon Henry R. Tilton, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Horatio G. Gibson; Captain Abram C. Wildrich; First Lieutenants Ramsay D. Potts, John B. Eaton, Henry C. Danes; Second Lieutenant Charles A. H. McCauley. First Lieutenant James Chester, judge-advocate.

*Base Ball.*—The employees in the Army Building have organized a base ball club, consisting of two "nines,"

designated as the Regulars and Modocs. The former will enter the field under (the janitor) Michael E. Byrne, and the latter will be led by Fred. J. Karcher (clerk to General Ingalls). The functions of the office of umpire will be performed by John S. Power, chief clerk, General Hancock's department. The game will come off at an early day, and much interest is manifested in the clerical department of these headquarters.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

*Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke:* Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. King, U. S. Army, May 9 was assigned to duty at Fort Brady, Michigan, relieving A. A. Surgeon L. E. Mesker. A. A. Surgeon L. E. Meeker upon being relieved was directed to report to the medical director of the Department for annulment of contract.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. White, U. S. Army, May 6 was ordered to Fort Porter, N. Y., reporting to the commanding officer therat, to relieve Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. Army, on or before the 26th instant. Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. Army, upon being relieved, will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 8, S. No. 56, c. s., A.-G. O.

*First Infantry.*—Captain L. D. DeRussy was May 12 relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will proceed to join his proper station. A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., May 14, with the following detail from this regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbed, Captains R. H. Offey, Kinzie Bates, G. S. Gallupe; First Lieutenants D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, H. R. Jones. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

*Payment of Troops.*—Major H. C. Pratt, chief paymaster of this Department, May 3 was directed to proceed to and pay the troops at the following stations, viz.: Columbus Arsenal, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Fort Gratiot, Mich.; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich. Major V. C. Hanna, paymaster U. S. Army, will at the same time proceed to and pay the troops at the following stations, viz.: Fort Wayne, Mich.; Detroit Arsenal, Mich.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

*Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:* Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers registered their names at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, May 6, 1873: Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry; Captains E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry; E. F. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry; Major A. J. Dallas, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry; Majors James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry; Geo. A. Gardner, Fifth Cavalry.

*First Cavalry.*—Special Orders No. 66, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, referring to Captain Edwin V. Sumner, were revoked April 28, and Captain Sumner will report for temporary duty on the staff of Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding Department of the Columbia. Leave of absence for sixty days was granted Second Lieutenant Alexander O. Brodie, April 23, with permission to go beyond the limits of this Division and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of four months, and for sixty days, to take effect August 1, 1873, to Second Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, with permission to go beyond the limits of this Division and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of four months.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Captain Thomas Wilson, chief commissary, April 29 was ordered to Tomales, Marin County, via Petaluma, Sonoma County, Cal., on duty connected with the Sub-sistence Department.

*A. A. Surgeon P. H. Humphreys, U. S. Army,* April 26 was directed to perform the duties of post surgeon at Point San Jose, Cal., until the return of Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Army, to that post, when he will report in person to the medical director of this Department.

*Eighth Cavalry.*—First Lieutenant John Lafferty was April 23 ordered to relieve Captain Edwin V. Sumner, First Cavalry, in charge of the detachment of enlisted men en route to Fort Yuma, on the steamer *Newbern*. Upon transferring the detachment to the commanding officer of Fort Yuma, Lieutenant Lafferty will report for orders to headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

*Twelfth Infantry.*—The following is the latest roster of commissioned officers of this regiment: April 15.

Colonel—Orlando B. Wilcox, commanding regiment and post, Angel Island, Cal. (Now at the East on leave.—ED. JOURNAL.)

Lieutenant-Colonel—Anderson D. Nelson, Camp Gaston, Cal., commanding post.

Major—Henry B. Mizner, Angel Island, Cal., commanding men casually at post.

Staff Adjutant—First Lieutenant John M. Norvell, on recruiting service at Newport Barracks, Ky.

Quartermaster—First Lieutenant David J. Craigie, Angel Island, Cal., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of post, and acting regimental adjutant.

Captain—Richard C. Parker (E), on recruiting service at 145 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio; May H. Stacey (H), Camp Halleck, Nev., commanding company and post; Edward C. Woodruff (A), Camp Wright, Cal., commanding company and post; Harry C. Egbert (B), Camp Independence, Cal., commanding company and post; Charles S. Tripler, Camp Gaston, Cal., resignation accepted to date September 1, 1873; E. F. Thompson (I), Camp Mojave, A. T., commanding company and

post; George B. Hoge (G), Chicago, Ill., ordered to appear before retiring board, at New York city; Thomas Byrne (I), Camp Beal's Springs, A. T., commanding company and post; Alexander B. MacGowan (D), Fort Yuma, Cal., commanding company and post; Company C, vacancy.

*First Lieutenants.*—John L. Viven (D), Fort Yuma, Cal., with company; William E. Dove (B), Camp Independence, Cal., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; Thomas J. Wright (E), in the field, Modoc country, commanding company; Hugh G. Brown (K), Omaha, Neb., A. D. C. on staff of Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord; Palmer G. Wood (I), Camp Mojave, A. T., with company, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; William W. Fleming (F), Beal's Springs, A. T., with company; Erskine M. Camp (H), in the field, Modoc country, commanding company; James S. King (C), Fort Hall, Idaho, commanding company and post; James Halloran (A), Camp Wright, Cal., with company, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Louis A. Nesmith (H), Camp Halleck, Nev., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Robert G. Rutherford (K), Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., depot treasurer and post librarian; John J. Clague (D), Fort Yuma, Cal., with company; Joseph H. Hurst (I), Camp Beal's Springs, A. T., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; George W. Kingsbury (E), on detached service at Camp Gaston, Cal., commanding Company K; George S. Wilson (O), Fort Hall, Idaho, with company, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Harry L. Haskell (B), on detached service at Camp Gaston, Cal.; George A. Jaeger (unassigned), on detached service at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Augustus G. Tassin (unassigned), on duty with signal corps; Companies A, G, and I vacancy.

\* Wounded in the fight of April 26.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

*Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:* Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

*Fourth Artillery.*—The discovery of the body of Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, Fourth Artillery, reported missing in Major Thomas' disastrous fight with the Modocs, leaves no further doubt as to his fate. Lieutenant Cranston was born in Scotland and came to this country with his parents when but four years of age. He remained a short time in Massachusetts and was taken to Milan, Erie county, Ohio. He lived there, receiving a good common school education, until the breaking out of the war of rebellion, when, after the fall of Sumter, he was among the first to volunteer his services—though not yet eighteen years old—and was enrolled in Company E, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and mustered into the United States service April 25, 1861. He was present with his company, participating in all the engagements and hard marches of the West Virginia campaign. His regiment, being a three months' regiment, he was mustered out with it in August, 1861. Notwithstanding the severe service he had seen, his gallant spirit impelled him to again offer his services. Cranston applied to enlist; his youth was against him, but his fine physique, and, above all, the gallant record he had made, showed him to have the metal of which gallant soldiers are made, and he was accepted, to serve three years, September 17, 1861. His company—C, Fifty-fifth Ohio—was not mustered into the service until October 16—one month later. During this time he lived in camp with his new comrades, who, recognizing his genial nature and fine soldierly qualities, unanimously elected him to serve as second lieutenant. The distinguished Governor of Ohio, although not a soldier himself, knowing well the qualities requisite to the making of good soldiers, immediately commissioned him, and he was mustered into the service of the Government for the period of the war. His regiment was sent to West Virginia, and again we find him always present with his company, taking active part in all the operations in which it was engaged. His splendid conduct was such as to attract the attention of his friends at home, and seeing the military ardor with which he was inspired, they determined to secure for him a thorough military education, and at their solicitation he was at once appointed by the Hon. S. T. Worcester to a cadetship at West Point.

On the receipt of this appointment, with great reluctance at leaving the field, he tendered his resignation and for three months devoted himself to preparation for entering the Military Academy. He entered West Point June 1, 1862, and was graduated in 1867. While at the Military Academy he was, on account of his genial nature and gentleness and kindness of heart, one of the best loved and most popular men in his class. After graduation he was assigned to the Fourth Artillery as second lieutenant, serving in garrison at Fort Delaware, Fort Macon, and various posts in North Carolina until May, 1870, when he was sent to the artillery school at Fort Monroe, where he acquired that special knowledge—a knowledge of the use and managing of mortars—which, in the end, resulted in his death; for it was undoubtedly because of this knowledge that he was detached from his own (Throckmorton's) battery and assigned to that of Major Thomas. After leaving Fort Monroe he remained in garrison at Forts Washington and Foote until November of last year, when his regiment was ordered to California, and thence to the Modoc country. It was feared by the friends who knew him best, that, as has been proved, his action would be a reversal of the adage, and that valor would get the better of discretion, as appears to have been the case with all the noble fellows who lost their lives and thus another hero was added to the list of heroes who have fallen under the stars and stripes. In Cranston's death the Army loses a brave and gallant officer, his friends a genial companion, and the country a good citizen. He deserved a better fate.

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## DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

*Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook:* Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

*Fifth Cavalry.*—April 21 leave of absence was granted Captain R. H. Montgomery, for thirty days

with permission to apply, through the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, for an extension of six months. First thirty days to take effect upon another officer than himself joining his company. First Lieutenant Albert E. Woodson was also granted leave for thirty days, with permission to apply, through the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, for an extension of six months. First thirty days to take effect upon the completion of the duty of the Board of Inspectors of which he is a member, also First Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell, regimental quartermaster, for thirty days, with permission to apply, through the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, for an extension of five months. First thirty days to take effect upon the completion of the duty of the Board of Inspectors of which he is a member. The services of Captain W. H. Brown, being required elsewhere, he has been relieved from duty as A. A. I.-G. of the Department, to date from the 1st of May, and assigned to duty with his company at Camp Grant, A. T.

*Twelfth Infantry.*—April 21 First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming was granted leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply, through the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, for an extension of three months.

*Twenty-third Infantry.*—Second Lieutenant J. H. Pardee was granted leave April 21, for thirty days, with permission to apply, through the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, for an extension of six months. First thirty days to take effect upon another officer than himself joining his company.

#### THE MODOC WAR.

The Modoc campaign looks more encouraging. Press despatches announce the vacating of the Lava Beds by the Modocs May 9, and their pursuit by Captain Hasbrouck's battery of the Fourth Artillery, Captain Jackson with Troop B, First Cavalry, and 60 Warm Spring Indians. Thirty-three of our wounded soldiers were conveyed to Fort Klamath under escort on the 9th inst., and Private Zenham, Company C, Twelfth Infantry, died on the 7th.

On the 7th the Modocs are reported as having made a sortie on a train returning to the camp on what is known as the "Island," whither the quartermaster's and other stores had been removed from the former department at the southeast corner of Tule Lake, capturing eleven mules and three horses. They burned three wagons, and three of the escort were wounded, viz.: Private Burgewell, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry; Private Evans, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; and Private Burns, Troop G, First Cavalry.

On the 9th inst. an expedition for the recovery of the bodies of Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, of the Fourth Artillery, and the men of his command who were missing after the engagement of April 26, and also of the men who could not be brought off from the field, left the camp under the command of Lieutenant Edward Field, of the Fourth Artillery. The force consisted of Batteries A and K of the Fourth Artillery, and Companies E and G of the Twelfth Infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Camp and Kingsbury. The command left camp at 6:30 o'clock A. M., and was supported by Troops F and K of the First Cavalry and a detachment of Troop H of the same regiment, the cavalry being under the command of Captain Joel G. Trimble, of the First Cavalry. The object of the expedition was frustrated by reason of the advanced state of decomposition in which the bodies were found. The troops, however, buried the bodies on the field where they fell, and head-boards were placed at the graves of Lieutenant Cranston and the men who were with him. The bodies of the eight men who were left on the field had sage brush piled over them, which had been fired by the Indians, and were almost unrecognizable. The troops advanced as skirmishers, with their flanks well protected. The skirmishers were deployed in groups of three, instead of the usual order—five or ten paces apart. The flanks were thrown back to a depth nearly equal to the front.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig, U. S. Army, had his leg amputated midway between the ankle and knee on the 8th inst. He has been recommended by all the officers in this command for a commission, with a view of placing him on the retired list.

On the 10th inst. despatches announce that the pursuing party, under Captain Hasbrouck and Donald McKay, met the Modocs at the head of Sorass Lake. It seems they had been encamped the night previous, expecting to meet the Indians in that vicinity, though the only signs seen were fresh tracks of one mule and a pony. Twelve men of Jackson's cavalry were guarding the horses, when, in the gray of the morning, the Modocs attacked the camp. They had left their horses back some distance and crept upon the sleepers, the first fire killing one and wounding eight men. The soldiers sprang to their arms, and, with the Warm Springs, in a few minutes were driving the Modocs. The country was rather open, but still rough, for two miles, which the Modocs must pass to reach the Lava Beds. The Warm Springs ran them so fast that the Modocs lost twenty-one horses and some loads of ammunition. One Warm Spring was killed. The Indians were driven all day and last night. Donald McKay sent back for water, saying he could hold them. There were thirty-four Modocs in the fight—all the band. They were working around for the timbered butte, near the Sand Bluff, where they hope to escape by way of Pit Range, if forced to leave the Lava Beds. This is a decisive victory, and will do more to encourage the soldiers and discourage the Modocs than all the previous fighting. The Warm Springs fought nobly and to the purpose. The official report, at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the following day, states that the troops lost two killed—Corporal Totem, of Troop G, First Cavalry, and one Warm Spring Indian. One Modoc is known to be killed, and perhaps others. Lieutenant Harris' mother and brother arrived only to take their final leave of their son and brother, whose death is since reported.

#### THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. D. Marvin and Ensign John A. Norris have been examined and found qualified for promotion.

MASTER Geo. W. Tyler has completed his examination at Washington, and has been ordered back to his duties at Newport, R. I.

To raise the *Dacotah*, recently sunk at the Mare Island Navy-yard it is said will cost \$8,000. It is very probable she will be blown up and destroyed.

THE repairs to the machinery of the *Saranac* are expected to be completed about May 25, when she will be ready to leave San Francisco on another cruise.

THE place of the *Kansas*, which has been looking after American citizens and interest on the Isthmus, will be supplied by some vessel of the North Atlantic fleet to be ordered immediately to Aspinwall.

A DESPATCH from Madrid, May 9, 1873, says the *Shenandoah* arrived at Port Mahon on Wednesday. Her commander has asked permission of the military authorities to land and drill part of his crew at the arsenal.

CALVIN C. BROWN, civil engineer of the Mare Island Navy-yard, has returned from his tour of official duty in Europe, and left Washington a few days since for California to resume the duties of his position at the yard.

THE *Tallapoosa* was at Annapolis about the first of May, from Washington, with anchors and chain-cables for the *Dale* and *Faratoga*. One would suppose from the cables, many and strong setting into the stream from either end of the *Dale*, that she is already safely moored.

LIEUTENANT D. W. Davis has been detached from the *Onward* by the commanding officer of the South Atlantic station (his term of service being up) and ordered home. Lieutenant W. C. Gibson was transferred from the *Pensacola* to the *Onward* to supply Lieutenant Davis's place.

THE *Canandaigua*, now at Key West, has been detailed to convey the Hon. John L. Foster, Minister to Mexico, to Vera Cruz or to such port as it may be desirable to facilitate his reaching the capital. She will return to Key West in the course of two or three weeks from the date of her departure.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon has returned to Washington from a cruise on the Asiatic station, looking as well and happy as ever, notwithstanding he sticks to the bachelorthood. He has received a hearty welcome from the many friends he has in and about Washington.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "We have received letters from the *Hartford*, dated at Aden, in March, from which she was to start for Point du Galle, Ceylon, the next day. She had passed through the Suez Canal and Red Sea, with tough head winds, which finally drove her to Mocha. But she got out at last, and reached Aden in good time. A party from her visited Cairo and the pyramids, and heard Parepa Rossa sing, leaving the canal at Ismailia and joining the vessel at Suez."

THE *Junior*, now lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will probably remain there two or three weeks. She is having some slight repairs made to her machinery and hull, the latter being injured during the torpedo experiments on board the *Junior* while at Newport. She is having four "universal joints" attached, one fore and one aft, on each side of the ship, to facilitate the working of torpedoes. Her sounding apparatus has been placed on shore, which causes some conjectures as to her destination from New York.

MR. SEATON MUNROE, of Washington, has been appointed Secretary of the European fleet by Rear-Admiral Case, and will proceed via steamer to Europe at once. Mr. Munroe is a nephew of the late W. W. Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, and is a lawyer by profession and an accomplished scholar. Besides, he is one of the "West End" beaux of the Capital and will make a gallant as well as an efficient Secretary. It is doubted, however, if the Admiral will give his secretary much time to devote to society. He means "business."

THE *American Register*, published in Paris, of the 8th of March, says: "Miss Mary S. Wells, the youngest daughter of Captain C. H. Wells, of the United States frigate *Shenandoah*, died at Spezzia, Italy, on the 28th of last month, at the age of 18 years. Her disease was the small-pox of the most virulent character. The death of this beautiful and estimable young lady has touched many hearts with grief outside the family circle, so suddenly and dreadfully bereaved. Captain Wells and his family have the sincerest sympathy of numerous friends in Paris." The same paper also says: "Captain Wells, of the *Shenandoah* is, we are happy to state, entirely recovered from his late severe illness."

On the 29th of April the English steamer *Dacia*, laden with submarine cable, for the line between Key West and Havana, while engaged near Key West in endeavoring to repair the shore end of the cable of 1868, grounded. For a short time the ship and her valuable cargo were in great peril, and would probably have been lost had not the United States steamer *Pocahontas* gone to her assistance. The *Dacia*, through the timely and successful efforts of the *Pocahontas*, was relieved from her position with but slight damage. The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, William Orton, Esq., has, in behalf of the directors of that and the International Oceanic Company, expressed thanks through the Navy Department to Captain Crosby and the officers of the *Pocahontas*.

AT a sale of small arms and accoutrements, May 14, in the office of the inspector of ordnance, Navy-yard,

New York, \$20,000 was realized. The following lot of rifles was purchased by Charles Pond & Co., and the prices paid were \$3 and 88 cents each: 6,752 Plymouth rifles, cal. 69, serviceable; 174 Plymouth rifles, cal. 69, needing repairs; 6,601 Plymouth rifles, sabre bayonets; 6,355 Plymouth rifles, sabre bayonet, scabbards. Hirsh Brothers and C. H. Pond bought the next lot of 4,344 Sharps and Hawkins carbines, cal. 52, serviceable; 417 Sharps and Hawkins carbines, cal. 52, needing repairs, which were sold for \$1.35 and \$1.43 each. Hall & Fisher paid \$1.00 each for 278 Sharps and Hawkins rifles, cal. 56, serviceable; 26 Sharps and Hawkins rifles, cal. 56, needing repairs; 278 Sharps and Hawkins rifles, sabre, bayonets and scabbards. About 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were sold, the prices varying from \$2.95 to \$4.27 per thousand.

REAR-ADmirAL JOHN A. WINSLOW was prostrated in Washington on the evening of May 9 by an apoplectic attack, his condition being considered extremely critical. Admiral Winslow, who had been staying at the Ebbitt House with his wife and daughter since the 26th of April, had determined to leave for Elmira this evening. The baggage had been checked, and the Admiral with his family was waiting in the reception room about seven o'clock, when he fell forward on the floor with much violence. Captain Queen, of the Navy Department, Mr. Willard, and other gentlemen, came to his assistance, and he was removed to his room. Doctors Maxwell and Turner, of the Navy, were promptly in attendance. They both agreed that the case was serious, but not hopeless. A year ago he suffered severely from a paralytic stroke while in command of the North Pacific fleet, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and was relieved from duty by Rear-Admiral Pennock, a medical examination showing him to be unfit for duty.

THE Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following complimentary letter to Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley of the United States steamer *Omaha*, who, it will be remembered, risked his life in trying to save that of one of the crew of that vessel:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1873.  
Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, U. S. Navy, U. S. Steamer *Omaha*, South Pacific Station.

SIR: Your commanding officer, Captain Febiger, has very properly considered it his duty to report to the department your gallant conduct on the 7th of January last, in endeavoring, at the imminent risk of your life, to rescue one of the crew of the *Omaha* from drowning. One who is capable of such an act of chivalry, or rather philanthropy, backed by intrepidity, does not need the praise of the world. Providence takes care to give him a due and sufficient reward. But it is the duty of the Department to assure you, and leave it on record, that your generous disregard of self is known and appreciated.

Respectfully etc.,

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

THE British corvette *Challenger*, which left England six months ago on a scientific cruise around the world, arrived at Halifax, May 9, from Bermuda, where she will remain for about a fortnight. She is commanded by Captain Nares and Commander McLean. The scientific party is composed of Professor Wyville Thompson, leader of the expedition; Dr. Buchanan, analyst; Dr. Widenrose Suchie and Messrs. Mosely, naturalists; Wyde, draughtsman; and John Moray, the great Arctic explorer. During the trip from Bermuda to Halifax she was engaged in dredging and sounding. Nothing special was noted until Wednesday last, when the dredge brought from the bottom, at a depth of two miles, a block of granite, four feet by two, weighing 500 pounds. It was not native to the locality. The edges were worn by the action of the waters, and it was probably a relic of some vessel that had foundered where it was found. During the stay of the ship in this port the Bedford Basin will be dredged, it being the opinion of the local naturalist, Dr. Honeyman, that some interesting facts for the scientific world are to be there obtained.

UNDER date of Talcahuano, Chili, March 20, 1873, Commander J. S. Skerrett, United States Navy, reports arrival of the United States sloop *Portsmouth* on the 16th of March, eighty-three days and eight hours from New York, via Cape Horn, having experienced generally very severe weather. January 18, latitude 10 deg. 51 min. south, longitude 33 deg. 12 min. west, boarded the American brig *Carrie Winston*, Welsh, thirty days from Portland, Me., bound to Montevideo. January 21, latitude 19 deg. 18 min. south, longitude 34 deg. 52 min. west, spoke Norwegian brig *Typhoon* sixteen days from Rio, bound to Falmouth, England, with yellow fever on board. Assistance was rendered by the surgeons. The stormy weather prevented the passage of the straits of Magalhaens, and, to prevent delay, Commander Skerrett kept away for Staten Land, and passing Cape Horn, with slight loss of wood work, sought anchorage for repairs in the port of Talcahuano. Through courtesy of the Governor of Talcahuano, Commander Skerrett has been allowed to commence a survey of the harbor. Owing to reports that yellow fever had appeared at Valparaiso, he proposed giving liberty to crew at this place in order to avoid a long stay there, for which port he expected to leave about the 29th of March. The general health of the officers and crew was good. Master E. H. Wiley had been condemned by medical survey and ordered to New York. Assistant Surgeon M. N. Ferebee had been ordered to the *Pensacola* at Coquimbo.

THE *Wabash* arrived at Piraeus, Greece, April 7, five days from Alexandria, Egypt. While at Alexandria every possible courtesy was extended to Rear-Admiral Alden and the officers of the *Wabash* and *Wachusett* by the authorities. Official visits were exchanged. Rear-Admiral Alden, his staff and several officers of the *Wabash*, left that ship March 21 on a visit to Cairo, where they were received the following day by the Khedive in most agreeable manner. A special train was put at the Admiral's disposal by the Viceroy to convey the party to Suez, for which place they left March 25. They passed through the canal in a steamer kindly provided by the superintendent of the company. Rear-Admiral

Alden writes as follows concerning the canal: "It is the most magnificent work of the age. Its rapidly increasing prosperity, as borne out by the statistics, we were thus made cognizant of, as also of the fact that the danger apprehended from the loose and drifting sand on its banks, amounts to less in reality than was at first supposed." The party arrived at Port Said the 26th of March and embarked in the *Wachusett* for Syria; reached Joppa the following day, and such as could be spared from the ship as desired to visit Jerusalem and vicinity availed themselves of the opportunity. On the 30th the *Wachusett* left for Alexandria, and in going in grounded near the entrance through the reef, but was cleared in an hour or two without damage, it was believed. The Admiral in charge of the naval arsenal at Alexandria immediately put the dry dock at the disposal of Rear-Admiral Alden for any repairs the *Wachusett* needed.

The construction of the midshipmen's quarters at the Naval Academy, and their arrangements to secure health and guard against sickness, have for some time past been a subject of discussion by members of the medical corps on that station and others not of the profession. In fact, the doubts entertained and freely expressed of the unhealthfulness of the new quarters occupied by the third and fourth classes of midshipmen have prompted official inquiry into the subject. The laundry, kitchen, store-rooms, etc., are located in the basement of the building, and the odors therefrom, even if healthful, are not grateful. But it is the opinion of many that these causes originate much of the sickness which has prevailed since the occupation of these quarters. The students at the Academy, with scarcely an exception, have been remarkably healthy heretofore. Another source of disease, at least it is so regarded, is the location of the closets. These are on either floor of the building, and the effluvia therefrom, although they are kept as neat and clean as possible, are not less unsavory than the odors from the laundry. Aside from their disagreeable proximity, they are undoubtedly antagonistic to health. The Surgeon-General of the Navy recently inspected these quarters, and although the nature of his report has not transpired, it is believed he was perfectly satisfied that some alterations are desirable, if not absolutely necessary. The separation of these nuisances, if they can be called such, from the main building, so that they may be convenient to, yet distinct from, the sleeping apartments, recitation halls, etc., is the problem for solution; and it is not to be doubted that it will be satisfactorily worked out through the combined professional skill and experience of the present medical inspector of the institution and the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The matter is in hand, and beneficial results may be anticipated. The board of visitors, too, will have an opportunity of investigating this question, or at least of hearing the results of the short experience in the beautiful yet not altogether perfect quarters set apart for the junior cadets.

THERE is a prospect of the relieved officers receiving at an early day the increased pay to which they are entitled under the act of March 3, 1873. Like most of the legislation of Congress, the language of the law was not sufficiently plain to be understood at a glance. Its provisions have now been thoroughly digested and their true meaning and intention reached. The second Comptroller, whose circular of March 28, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, gave an interpretation to the words "grade or rank," used in the act and decided when the act went into effect viz., that the line officers are entitled to 75 per cent. of the sea-pay of the rank, and the staff officers to 75 per cent. of the sea-pay of the grade held by them respectively, at the time of their retirement; that staff officers cannot be paid according to their relative rank, and that the increased pay commences from the date of the act. The rate of pay and its commencement having been thus determined, who of the two or three hundred officers on the retired list are entitled to the increase, had to be decided. So far as the accounting officers are concerned, the printed Navy Register could have then been taken as a guide in paying the increase in many cases: such as those put down as "retired after forty-five years service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years," those retiring from incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from other incidents of service—and "those retired on our application after forty years or more consecutive service." There were, however, a large number who were retired under various acts—some from incapacity resulting from causes not incident to the service; some from incompetency, and as not recommended for promotion. Until the Navy Department could give its construction of the act, and furnish from its records a correct list of those entitled and those not entitled under that construction, to the benefits of the act of March 3, 1873, payment could not proceed with any certainty. The rule laid down to the Department, is said to be as follows: The law provides for an increase to three general classes. First: All officers retired for incapacity of any kind resulting from any one of the under mentioned causes: Long and faithful services; wounds in the line of duty; injuries in the line of duty; sickness in the line of duty; exposure in the line of duty. Second: All officers (not included in class first) who were retired on reaching the age of sixty-two years, under the act of December 21, 1861, or its amendment of June 25, 1864. Third: All officers (not classified in class one or two) who served forty years before retirement, no matter for what cause, or under what law retired. In the case of officers retired for incapacity resulting from any of the causes mentioned in class first, it is immaterial when or under what law they were retired. Under this ruling of the Department, all officers retired under the act of 1855, and other acts prior to 1861, whether put on the furlough list or on the leave pay list when retired, who had been forty years in the service or were sixty-two years of age, will get 75 per centum for the sea-pay, of the grade or rank held by them at the time of retirement. This construction of the Department, is a liberal yet at the same time a just one.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MAY 8.—Acting Carpenter Thomas P. Smith, to the Omaha, South Pacific Station, per steamer of 20th inst.

MAY 9.—Lieutenant-Commander H. F. Pickering, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy yard, Washington, D. C.

MAY 10.—Commander R. W. M. Ade, to special duty to collate such information in relation to our Pacific trade as the data obtained during his late cruise in the Narragansett will furnish.

MAY 12.—Captain Thos. G. Corbin, as light-house inspector of the Fourth District on the 30th June next.

## DETACHED.

MAY 8.—Commander Jonathan Young, from the South Atlantic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer David Smith, from the Tuscarora, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Nicholas Mager, from the Omaha, and ordered to return to the United States.

MAY 9.—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, as president of the Examining and Retiring Board, on the 15th June next, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 30th June.

First Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Rae, from special duty on board the Juniper, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Second Assistant Engineer J. G. Littig, from the tug Mayflower, and ordered to the Tlapoosa.

MAY 12.—Commodore Ed. Donaldson, from the command of the Naval Station at Mount City, Ill., on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Captain R. B. Lowry, as light-house inspector of the Fourth District on the 30th June next, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Captain Wm. D. Whiting, as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Worcester.

Captain J. B. Creighton, from the command of the Worcester, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Commander Wm. K. Mayo, as light-house inspector of the First Light-house District on the 30th June next, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

MAY 13.—Captain E. R. Colhoun, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Commander Thos. O. Selfridge, from the command of the Darien Expedition, and ordered as assistant to the executive officer at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenants John T. Sullivan and J. G. Eaton, from the Darien Survey, and granted three months' leave of absence.

Lieutenant Frank Collins, from the Darien Survey, to continue on special duty for one month connected with the survey, and on its expiration granted three months' leave.

Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring, from the Darien Survey, and ordered as assistant to the paymaster of the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston, Mass.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MAY 8.—Sick leave of absence granted to Master Edward M. Day, with permission to leave the United States.

## REVOKED.

MAY 9.—The orders of Commodore Wm. E. Le Roy to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and to continue on duty as senior officer of Board of Inspectors.

The orders of Commodore John Guest, detailing him as senior officer of the Board of Inspection.

The orders of Second Assistant Engineer R. Crawford to the Talapoosa, and to remain on duty at the Naval Academy.

## ORDERS MODIFIED.

MAY 9.—The orders of Rear-Admiral Thos. O. Selfridge detaching him from the command of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., have been so far modified that he will be relieved by Rear-Admiral Rodgers on the 30th June next instead of the 31st inst.

## RESIGNED.

MAY 13.—Midshipman H. R. Penington, to take effect June 1 next.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. K. Yancey, to take effect December 31, 1873.

## DROPPED FROM THE SERVICE.

MAY 13.—First Assistant Engineer B. C. Bampton.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 7.—Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan, now on leave in Europe, ordered to report for duty in the fleet, European Station.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 10, 1873:

Albert Brooks, coxswain, April 2, U. S. steamer Tuscarora, in the Atato river.

Richard Howard, seaman, February 8, U. S. steamer Pensacola, at Valparaiso, Chili.

George Hall, apothecary, March 18, U. S. steamer Tuscarora, at Panama, U. S. C.

Joseph Meekins, seaman, May 3, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

## CLOTHING IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The money value of the different articles of clothing stipulated by the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1873, is in no proportion to the quality of the articles issued, if compared with the same for the preceding fiscal year, viz.:

	1872.	1873.	Difference.
Uniform Coats . . . . .	\$8 45	\$14 10	\$5 65
Woolen Pants . . . . .	3 82	5 88	2 03
Flannel Shirt . . . . .	2 32	3 80	1 48
Blankets . . . . .	3 50	1 84	1 66
Socks . . . . .	0 32	0 25	0 07
Drawers . . . . .	0 58	0 64	0 06
Fatigue Coats . . . . .	7 54	11 41	3 87
Watch Coats . . . . .	11 15	16 67	5 52
Shoes . . . . .	1 75	1 70	0 05

These figures show an increase of over 30 per cent. on all woollen articles, but the articles furnished under this higher price are not only not superior in quality or workmanship to the ones of the preceding year, but they are in reality far below in material and color, resembling the shoddy and worthless stuff imposed on the Army during and after the war by unscrupulous contractors and Government agents. The only article which can be compared favorably with the kind sold in dry goods stores are drawers. Socks of a better quality can be bought for less in any retail store. The material of pants and overcoats is entirely inadequate for the time they are intended to wear; the color of the same cannot stand the sunlight. The shoes are afflicted with that seemingly incurable disease all Army shoes are suffering under—looking like plantation travellers—neither comfortable nor durable, excelling in ugliness and worthlessness any other article of the kind in the market. Blank-

ets are called "woollen blankets," but their price has not been increased as on other woollen articles, but nearly one-half reduced; and this undoubtedly for the good reason that they contain no wool at all—only cow, goat, and other short hairs, which produce a stiff article entirely unfit for the purpose intended, and leaving, after a few weeks' wear, nothing behind them but a network through which small print can easily be read, and a four-pound eel without great exertion can find his way. They are not even worth the reduced price. The cloth on fatigue and uniform coats cannot stand the strain of the buttons, and these are therefore very ingeniously fastened.

There has been a time, and it is not long ago, when the clothing of the Marine Corps, so far as material, color, and workmanship is concerned, excelled all similar articles in the Army, and compared very favorably with the best in other countries. For what reasons receives the contractor one-third more for an inferior article?

NEW YORK, January, 1873.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* notices the fact that the German Government has just presented a memorandum to the Federal Council on the German navy. It says that the claims which are made by Germans for naval assistance are every day becoming more numerous: the town of Hamburg has recently expressed a wish that the Fiji Islands, Liberia, and the African coast in the Bay of Guinea should be purchased in order that German naval stations may be established there, and German merchants in all parts of the world are constantly asking for protection from German ships of war. "In considering," proceeds the memorandum, "what offensive force we require at sea, we shall find that we have a numerous mercantile fleet scattered all over the world, and a relatively small extent of coast; that the navies of foreign powers are very strong, but that, on the other hand, our coasts are but little open to a hostile landing. The length of all the German coasts taken together amounts to about 170 German miles, while that of the Russian coasts on the Baltic alone (not reckoning the Northern and Black sea coasts) is nearly double. The coasts of France in Europe are even more extensive than those of Russia, and England's frontiers are all maritime." As regards the action of Germany in time of war, the memorandum says that she must take the offensive with her army only. "It should not be forgotten that every hostile village which is occupied by our troops gives them a distinct advantage, while a captured ship is only so much booty. The conquest of a fortress secures that of a province; the capture even of a whole fleet at best furnishes a means of invading the enemy's territory. As to our coasts, they are so unsuitable for a hostile landing that no defence will be necessary except for those places which are most likely to attract the enemy, such as large commercial towns, etc. Torpedoes, offensive and defensive, would be most effectual for this purpose. Until a canal shall unite the North sea with the Baltic, and permit our ships to pass from one sea to the other without having to use a channel occupied by the enemy, the defence of the German coasts must be to a certain extent a divided one. The threatened points on the North sea are the mouth of the Elbe, Weser, and Jade. Wilhelmshaven is the basis of the defensive system on this sea, and the fleet stationed there has great freedom of movement, as it may retire, if necessary, into the Elbe or the Weser. The defence of the Baltic, on the other hand, would be very difficult. The line to be defended is 130 German miles long, and at both of its extremities there are channels open to an enemy." The writer of the memorandum concludes from this that a canal between the two seas is indispensable. The canal will be 224 feet broad, and thirty-one feet deep, and the cost of constructing is estimated at 10,000,000 thalers. The works are to be begun in 1875, and terminated in 1883. The total sum required for the navy for the present year is 9,422,125 thalers; and the memorandum points out that England spends on her fleet nearly eight times, France nearly five times, and Russia nearly three times, as much as Germany. An appendix to the memorandum gives the following as the numbers of the merchant ships of the principal powers in 1869: Great Britain, 26,367; United States of America, 26,393; Italy, 18,822; France, 15,778; Norway, 6,883; Greece, 5,512; Germany, 5,110; Sweden, 3,357; Austria-Hungary, 3,114; Denmark, 2,853; Russia, 2,648; Turkey, 2,200; Spain, 1,414.

MAJOR JOHN G. CHANDLER, U. S. A., formerly of the Quartermaster's Department, died on the 11th inst. in the St. Elizabeth Hospital for the Insane, where he had been for several months. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at the Military Academy. In July, 1853, he was brevetted second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and was promoted to first lieutenant of the same command in May, 1856. He served on frontier duty in Utah and California in 1845-'55. He was with the Rogue River expedition and was engaged in several skirmishes against the Oregon Indians. He was engaged in quelling the disturbances in Kansas in 1857. During the rebellion he was chief quartermaster of the Department of West Virginia, and was engaged in action at Carnifex Ferry in 1861, at the battle of Shiloh in 1862, and at the battle of Perryville; was present at the siege of Port Hudson; with the Sabine Pass expedition in 1863; with the Red River expedition, and took part in the battle of Mansfield; also at the battle of Pleasant Hill and the operations of the Thirteenth Army Corps in Texas in 1864. In March, 1865, he was promoted to brevet colonel for "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion." Subsequently, he served in the Quartermaster's Department of the Gulf and Dakota.

THE estate of the late Major-General Henry W. Hallock has been finally settled in the San Francisco Probate Court. After deducting the widow's allowance, commissions, and costs, the estate nets the sum of \$430,785, gold.

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COMMODORE C. R. P. Rodgers has gone to California on official business connected with the Bureau of Yards and Docks. During his temporary absence Commodore Ammen, by appointment of the President, is acting chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.*

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**THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**

AT the last meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held at Cleveland, Ohio, May 7, 1872, a telegram was received from Lieutenant-Governor WAYLAND, of Connecticut, inviting the society to hold its next reunion at New Haven, and promising the hospitalities of the city in such an event. The invitation was accepted, and we can say that the promise was more than fulfilled at the present reunion, the fifth since the organization of the society. Never since its foundation has a reunion been better attended, and never have the surroundings been so entirely pleasant, nor the enthusiasm more general and contagious. In the first place the number of renowned personages who were gathered together was such as very few occasions could call forth in our mercantile and ease-loving community, and such as the society itself has not witnessed since its second annual reunion in Philadelphia. The inauguration of a new President for the country, the opening of a new Congress, the building of a new world's fair, might be expected to bring a crowd of visitors and attract great personages. In Vienna the visits of three emperors may be expected to attract crowds; but that the meeting of a strictly voluntary society, one taking no share in politics, and holding out no rewards to its members, should create such a stir, and attract visitors from thousands of miles away, for the simple pleasure of grasping an old comrade's hand, is a matter in itself remarkable, and peculiar to America, the land of peculiar institutions. But the wonder ceases when we remember that that voluntary society is the "Society of the Army of the Potomac." The great names that were heard in men's mouths in the streets of New Haven during the last week were made great by the valor and constancy of that same Army of the Potomac. There was the President of the United States, whom that army and its brethren in the West and South made as surely as if they had held in their hands all the votes of the United States. There was the General of the United States forces, who fills the place once created for the same President, and fills it worthily. There was the Lieutenant-General, who won his spurs in the same army, and made the world ring with the name of SHERIDAN and his raiders. There was McDowell, the first commander of the Army of the Potomac, which now fully recognizes all the worth of that man, so long suffering under a cloud of misrepresentation. There was the senior Major-General of the United States, whose name was gained in the same glorious old army. There was Ingalls, the prince of quartermasters, still from the same band of heroes; Gibbon, Babcock, Robinson of Gettysburg, Shaler, Burnside, Davies, Devens the orator, Sargent, Cogswell, King, Sharpe, Burns, and a host of ex-warriors equally brave and faithful, if less widely known. Lieutenant-Governor WAYLAND was present to do the promised honors, and with him were ex-Governors Buckingham and Jewell, Generals F. A. Walker and Von Steinwehr, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Winchester and his son, and Judge Marshall, and crowds of the best men of Connecticut. The town was full of strangers, come to see

the old, well-remembered names, and cheer the distinguished generals as they drove from the depot.

Altogether the reception was well worthy of the occasion, the occasion of the reception. It is not every day that the opportunity is given to meet such a crowd of distinguished men, and to see gathered together the heroes of so many hard-fought battles. The full significance of these reunions is not fully grasped unless we remember that these men, once the best of soldiers, are now almost all distinguished in civil life: lawyers, merchants, legislators and journalists, compelled to a considerable sacrifice of time, which is money, in order to attend this reunion. Just as dozen years ago they left pursuits equally as lucrative and sacrificed the prospects of a lifetime on the altar of the country, which had nothing then to offer but a probable grave and a certain privation and danger, so now they are ready to undergo the many and unavoidable discomforts of railway travel and a crowded town just to get a sight of the old comrades once more. The old spirit, showing itself so generally, is a good proof that when a greater occasion shall come in the future, it will not find America unprepared, as in 1861.

It has been said that a war occurring to-day would find us just as badly off for an army as we were at Bull Run; that the men who conquered Lee and Johnston have married and settled down, have given up war for good, and that a new army would have to be improvised out of fresh materials in case of need. The existence of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and its kindred Army Societies, will serve as a contradiction of the assertion. Out of their ranks there could be called, at a week's notice, qualified officers fit to instruct a new army of a million of men, and put them into the field in three months. The very cream of the soldiership of the war of the rebellion has gathered into these organizations, which could not exist but for the earnest interest still felt by the men who compose it, in the name and power of comradeship. If a new war comes to-morrow, we shall not need to call for old soldiers to carry muskets and sabres. These men have done all that once, and need not do it again. Ten years and many wounds have sapped their strength in many cases, and deprived them of the swift elasticity necessary for the soldier in the ranks. But of the ripe experience of war that makes officers, of the proved valor and conduct that makes a man fit to command men, and which would make them invaluable for company and battalion commanders, there is enough and to spare in every member. Education and experience unite together to make them into officers fit for any emergency, and while America possesses them, she need not fear the outside world for the next decade.

An association so largely social in its character has little to report in the way of business. General McDowell was elected president of the society for the ensuing year by a large majority, his election being made unanimous on the motion of those who had voted against him, the controversy for the chief office in the society being settled in the most amicable spirit. General Hancock and General McDowell were first nominated, but General Hancock declined and urged the election of General Franklin, the only surviving Grand Division commander of the Army of the Potomac. The other officers of the society—Generals Sharpe and Davies and Colonel Church—were unanimously re-elected, the society declining to give them the opportunity they sought to secure a release from further service. A list of the vice-presidents we shall give with the fuller report of the proceedings we propose to publish next week.

The oration was by General (now Judge) Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts, and it is enough to say of it that it in no way disappointed the high expectation which those who knew General Devens had formed of it. It was a just and noble tribute to the late General Meade, dwelling chiefly upon the historical circumstances of his crowning achievement—the battle of Gettysburg. Accurate in statement, graphic in description, chaste in language, it glowed throughout with an eloquence which secured for it that highest of all tributes—the hush at times of the applause which would break the spell of sympathetic interest in which the orator bound his audience. The poem

came from Hon. C. C. VAN ZANDT, Speaker of the Rhode Island House, and was most successful in its way. Little known to the officers of the society, General VAN ZANDT in this poem, and in his after-dinner speech, revealed himself to them, if not as a poet accredited by the severely critical school, at least as a wit of the first water, keeping them constantly alive with his sallies.

Vice-President WILSON added to the interest of the banquet by a speech in response to our "National Representatives at Home and Abroad," which was conceived in the most excellent spirit. The other speakers of the evening were General HAWLEY, General SHERMAN, General SHERIDAN, General DEVENS, Governor INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, Mayor LEWIS, of New Haven, and Rev. Dr. PORTER, President of Yale College. The Sixth, Ninth, and Cavalry Corps held meetings in connection with the main society, and the Fifth Corps took steps to form a union, and also to unite its officers in some action toward reopening the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER. The Grand Army of the Republic also held its annual reunion at the same time. Governor HARTRANFT gave the society a most cordial invitation to reunite at Harrisburg, an invitation which will doubtless be accepted, though this question, being referred to the executive committee, is still in abeyance. A resolution proposing a union of all the Army societies, presented by General McMAHON, of New York, was also referred to the executive committee.

THE RE is possibly more than appears upon the surface in the story of the breaking up of Captain HALL's expedition to the northern seas by the death of its leader, and a division of his crew. The circumstances detailed by the members of the expedition, separated from the *Polaris*, and so strangely rescued from an ice-floe upon which they had been drifting about for seven months, may be true so far as they go, but we are suspicious that they are not the whole truth. It is to be hoped that the return of the main body of the expedition will put us in possession of all the facts. Those who remained with the *Polaris* should have had at least an equal chance for safety with those who went drifting off into the ocean upon a cake of ice. The Secretary of the Navy has, the telegraph reports, directed Consul MALLOY at St. Johns to provide the Esquimaux, and the sick among the rescued, with necessary funds. He is also reported to have ordered the *Frolic*, at New York, to proceed to St. Johns with every comfort for the relief of the crew of the *Polaris*. We question the statement, as we do not well see what need there can be of sending a vessel like the *Frolic* for nineteen passengers who can come by the regular line of travel quite as comfortably, for less than half the expense. It is more probable that the *Frolic* is to be sent in search of the *Polaris* and her crew, who have not been heard from, and whose condition is unknown; instead of caring for those who are now well provided for, and not requiring immediate assistance.

THE question of the responsibility for the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, during General SHERMAN's triumphant march through that State, is one which has excited no end of acrimonious discussion at both North and South. At the South the feeling in regard to the destruction of the beautiful capital of the parent State of secession and rebellion has, as we all know, been exceedingly bitter, and General SHERMAN and his army have been freely accused of Vandalsim in sacrificing wantonly and needlessly, in a spirit of fiendish revenge, so fair a city. It is fortunate, therefore, that the circumstance of the alleged destruction therein of the property of British subjects has opened up for investigation before an authoritative legal tribunal the whole circumstances of the burning of Columbia. The Mixed Commission on American and British Claims, in the course of its labors, has incidentally to sift the facts of that event, and from the testimony it will gather and present, we shall be able to fix definitely the responsibility of the firing of the city. Preliminary to the publication of the full report of the Commission there has within the last few weeks been published the testimony first of WADE HAMPTON, and later that of General SHERMAN. The former endeavored to fix the origin of the fire upon our troops, but General SHERMAN directly contro-

verts his statement in a narrative of the circumstances of the occupation of Columbia by our Army, which cannot well fail to strike every fair reader with the force of invincible truth. The testimony of General SHERMAN before the Commission is so interesting in itself, and has so much historical value, that we propose to publish it in full. General SHERMAN has been kind enough to correct for us some important errors in his evidence as printed from the notes of the stenographer. It is due to him to say, however, that he is in no way responsible for the publication of this testimony in the first place. As a part of the legal record of a case involving a large sum, it was the property of the court; but the publication of WADE HAMPTON's testimony called it out. Our readers will be amused, we doubt not, with the shrewdness shown by the General in parrying the attempts of the lawyers to pin him to the confession that there were in his army, and notably in the Fifteenth corps, those whose rigid observance of all the precepts of the Decalogue might be questioned.

THE extensive surveys made by our Government during the last two years, for the purpose of opening a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, seem to have been at last completed with a gratifying result. The route upon which the surveyors have settled, that through the Atrato Valley, is precisely that recognized centuries ago, and especially recommended by ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, as presenting the least difficulties. In 1871, the expedition, headed by Captain SELFRIDGE, surveyed the Napipi river, a tributary of the Atrato, but the unusually early appearance of rain prevented a more careful examination of the country. Captain SELFRIDGE differed from the engineers, who declared this route, requiring a canal of only thirty, and a tunnel of five miles in length, at a cost of about eighty-five million dollars, was the most suitable. He was of the opinion that if the valley of one of the tributaries of the Napipi was examined, a still more practicable route could be found. Acting upon this opinion, the surveying expedition left the Napipi at the influx of the Diquado, and moved further up the valley through which this river flows. Here a route was discovered which will require a canal of but twenty-eight and a tunnel of three miles long, and reduce the expense to about seventy million dollars. Twenty-two of those twenty-eight miles are entirely level land, and in the remaining six miles of rocks are found the real difficulties—difficulties which, after the successful completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel, can no longer be regarded as unsurmountable; and now that Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, with their forces combined, are building the Gothard railroad, which will have a much longer tunnel than the Mont Cenis, our Government [should not be prevented from connecting the two great waters of the world by obstacles no greater than those which have been overcome among the Swiss mountains.

The estimate of seventy millions seems low for a work which it has always been assumed would require three hundred millions of dollars to complete. But whatever the cost we cannot much longer delay to answer the imperative demand of commerce for a highway across the isthmus which shall save the long journey around Cape Horn and direct the commerce between the East and West along the pathways we control and over which our future progress lies.

THE *Constellation*, in which the cadet midshipmen are to embark early in June, is stowed with a full complement of provisions for the coming cruise, and is nearly ready in every other respect. Commander A. P. COOKE, is to have the command. Her destination is not known to have been decided on. Having for two seasons past skirted our own coasts and tumbled around in the fogs about the Vineyard, Gardner's Island, etc., it would be a gratifying change to her officers and the cadets who have been in her before to go abroad. Why cannot she be sent on one of the old-fashioned cruises such as were marked out by GOLDSBOROUGH and PORTER, and executed with benefit, and at the same time pleasure? Why make the career of the cadet one of continued confinement and study, by transferring him from the Academy to the Practice-ship, and keeping him on board and clear of everything calculated to please

and recreate him? Is the sight of a foreign fleet of such vessels and dockyards as can be seen abroad only, so demoralizing that he must be denied it; or are the cadets not to be trusted in a foreign port? The secret of attachment and devotion to any service or profession is to make it a happy and wholesome combination of study and pleasure.

GENERAL DAVIS seems to be taking hold in earnest in his new command. A despatch to the daily papers dated "Lava Beds Camp, South Tule Lake May 12—10 A. M." says:

Since General Davis assumed command of the Modoc expedition in person, ten days ago, only one conflict, that of Saturday, has occurred, though a movement, of which this last affair was a feature, is still progressing, and several bodies of troops are now hunting an engagement. General Davis found the soldiers disheartened by the disasters of the campaign, and had to resort to many devices to arouse their lagging enthusiasm and increase their efficiency. He began his work with a will and earnestness that won for him the sympathy and friendship of the officers and men and inspired them with confidence. He studied the situation carefully, utilized the experience of his predecessors, gave the wearied soldiers time to recuperate from the fatigues and mental excitement incidental to their rough fights in the Lava Beds, sent out scouting parties, had his men disciplined in Indian dodges, and now has his first grand movement in operation. It is his intention to harass the Modocs, keep them moving from place to place and subdue them. The men say they feel that General Davis means business.

Twenty officers and 480 men are now in the field with him. The scene of action is now about twenty miles to the southwest of the original Modoc stronghold. A description of the fight, referred to elsewhere, says: "The engagement was opened by the Modocs, who, stripped to their breech-clouts, attacked the scouting party at daybreak, expecting to stampede them as they had previously. They were mistaken though. They succeeded in stampeding fourteen horses (afterward recovered) and killing one soldier and wounding several others, two of whom have since died. But the Warm Springs trotted into the fight, and ran the Modocs past their plunder, capturing their camp equipage, and completely turning the tables on them. The Modocs were driven with positive loss of two killed and a large part of their horses, their ammunition train, clothing and about two tons of provisions destroyed. It was the most severe blow they have met, and will affect them very much, changing their tactics at once." The telegraph further reports that our troops are suffering for want of water; also that on the evening of May 12 Generals GILLETT and DAVIS, and several others, crossed the lake from Colonel MASON's camp during a heavy gale and came near losing their lives, the boat becoming almost unmanageable.

IN an examination of the naval appropriation act of March 3, 1863, one cannot but be surprised to find how little money is appropriated at the yards and stations for the pay of clerks, compared with the salaries which Government pays to such employees elsewhere. This is particularly so at the Naval Academy. In any department of the Government at Washington the lowest class of clerks receive \$1,200 a year, and the laborers (those who make fires, sweep out, etc.) have their salaries fixed by law at \$720 per annum. The messengers in those departments are paid \$840 a year, and that class of employees about the Capitol and immediately surrounding the members receive from \$1,400 to \$1,700 and a gratuity of 20 per cent. additional. Now, how is it at the Naval Academy? The first clerk to the Superintendent, a position of labor and responsibility, receives \$1,200, and others in the office \$1,000 and \$800 respectively. All of these assistants are supposed to be educated, at least, and to be diligent and competent. It is a secret, to be by them alone unfolded, how, with families to support, the eight hundred and thousand dollar clerks can live. There is not a clerk of any description at any of the Navy-yards, according to the appropriation act, who does not receive as much as \$1,200 a year. Why this distinction? Why starve out an employee on such a pittance? An officer of the Navy cannot more than make both ends meet on from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and have quarters furnished him. If these clerks at the Academy do anything at all they deserve pay corresponding with that of similar employees at other stations. The Department is certainly economizing to the most sublime degree when it fails to ask Congress to appropriate less than \$1,200 for the lowest class clerk at any yard or station. It has only to be asked to be appropriated; they are liberal to their own employees and no committee would suggest a lower salary than \$1,200 in such a case.

THE survey of the Nicaragua route for a ship canal, which has been conducted with energy and great success by Commander E. P. Lull, will be finished—at least this season's work—about the first of June. The party will then return north in the *Kansas*.

## FROM ATLANTA TO RICHMOND.

THE New York Times publishes in a supplementary sheet a full report of the testimony given by General Sherman, last December, before the British and American mixed commission. It gives so interesting a history of the operations of Sherman's army after leaving Atlanta that we purpose to publish it entire, leaving out merely some of the questions of counsel, in answer to which the General's testimony was given:

We arrived in front of Savannah December 10, 1864. In Special Field Order No. 145, dated December 23, I authorized the captain of engineers, in order to extend the fortifications, to destroy buildings and remove obstacles of any description. The new line did not, however, take in any buildings of any value; only a few shanties belonging to negroes and others in the suburbs. In Special Field Order No. 12, dated 14th January, 1865, and No. 13, dated January 15, the people were encouraged to meet together and manage their own affairs, and the Mayor and the members of the City Council were restored to the exercise of their legitimate functions. Special Field Orders No. 141, dated December 24, 1864, and No. 143, dated December 26, referred to rules which were to govern officers in regard to public and private property in the city of Savannah. Special Order No. 16, series of 1865, refers to the negroes and the occupation of the islands. These about close the principal, and probably the only, orders of a general character touching the behavior of the troops in the city of Savannah with reference to the citizens or civil population.

Most excellent discipline was maintained in Savannah while our Army occupied it, and no acts of pillage came to my notice except the little pilfering which attends all armies, and cannot ever be restrained in civil communities. Personally, I left Savannah toward the end of January, so as to begin the new movement from Pocotaligo, S. C. The same troops which had crossed from Atlanta to Savannah continued their march from the direction of Savannah northward, passing through the State of South Carolina in its whole length, and were covered by the same orders and the same rules of discipline which had prevailed previously. Corps commanders were at all times authorized to destroy private property where it fulfilled any military uses. I required the destruction of all railways, depots, foundries, and arsenals. I generally, in person, saw that they were so destroyed. I never gave an order for the destruction of a private dwelling, more especially if it were occupied by a family. I authorized the destruction of cotton wherever encountered, regarding it as one of the principal resources of the enemy in carrying on the war. It was a salable article, easily converted into money, which was notoriously used for purchase of arms in Europe. It was made the basis of one of the principal loans of the Southern Confederation.

During the march the different corps communicated with each other at night by signals and by couriers sent from one to the other; generally by signals or rockets. As soon as the night was far enough advanced for rockets to be seen in the dark, they were sent up every night to indicate the position of the heads of columns. I did not see rockets on the evening of my arrival at Columbia, but I presume the order was obeyed. I testified with reference to the burning of Columbia in some case when in Egypt; I think it was in the month of February or March, 1872.

I did not authorize the destruction of any private property at Columbia, except such property as I have enumerated; on the contrary, I forbade the destruction of private property, libraries, colleges, and dwellings.

The fire was burning a day and a half or two days before we got into Columbia, but was local, confined to the big bridge across the river, the depot, known as the Charleston Depot, close by the bridge, and the railroad depot on the opposite side of the town, known as the Charlotte Depot, and cotton piled up along the various streets, and which was burning at least twelve hours before any soldier belonging to my army had gotten within the limits of the city of Columbia; on the night of our arrival, after we had been in quiet possession of the city for about twelve hours, a fire originated near the old market-house; it must have been after dark, for I saw the light shining on the walls of the room in which I was, and I sent one of my aide-de-camps down about a mile to see what was the matter, and he told me that the drug-store diagonally opposite the old market-house was burning; that the wind was very strong, and the fire was spreading; I inquired if he had seen the commanding officer of the brigade, which constituted the provost guard, and if he was doing his best to prevent an extension of the flames, and he told me that he had seen General Charles R. Woods himself on the ground, and that the troops were doing seemingly all they could to check or limit the flames to that one block; that must have been about half-past seven o'clock in the evening; we had entered the town about 11 o'clock that morning; the fire continued to increase, and a second time I sent one of my aids down, becoming uneasy about it, and he returned, saying that the fire appeared to be beyond all control, and he had seen General Logan and General Howard there, whose troops occupied the city; Howard being in chief command, Logan in command of the Fifteenth corps, and Charles R. Woods in command of the troops immediately quartered in the city; the fire continued to rage until after midnight, when I went down myself to walk around the burning district; I saw the flames sometimes carried two blocks by the force of the wind, and the fire spreading in every direction, and from natural causes; I assisted Mr. Simmons, who had married a Miss Wragg, of my acquaintance, to move his family and effects from the house threatened up to my own, which was the house of Blanton Duncan, then contractor for the manufacture of Confederate money; that family was removed; but the house, fortunately, did not burn; I was myself out until 4 o'clock in the morning, and I believe those troops worked as faithfully as any troops ever did,

I admit that I saw myself one or more drunken men, and ordered the arrest of one, to effect which one of my aide-de-camps (Colonel Dayton) had to shoot him with a pistol.

The fire was most fearful beyond all question; but I saw with my own eyes no fire originated, and I always supposed that it originated in that burning pile of cotton that I saw with my own eyes. I saw with my own eyes about 11 o'clock that morning, as I rode in the city of Columbia, cotton piled along the main street, which, if prolonged, would run up against the State-house, very near the old market-house, and very near that drug store where my aide-de-camp reported the fire had originated; the wind was very strong, without a cloud in the sky, and it tossed and pitched the cotton about, lodging it in the trees and on the eaves of the houses, all or most of which were of wood, so that many of us were prompted to remark—I know I did, at least—that it presented the appearance of a snow storm; prior to the great conflagration, immediately on reaching the central part of the city, myself and staff, General Howard, the immediate commander of the troops, following us, riding at my side, started to examine the city.

We rode down to the railroad depot, which I have described as the Charleston Depot, and found the depot burned, and many piles of corn meal and corn burning; we gave some directions to some of the soldiers who were there to pile aside the goods, so as to save as much as possible, because we needed it; I continued my ride along the railway in the direction of some foundries, I suppose about 500 or 600 yards down the stream from the depot along the track, when some picket rode up to me and told me not to go too far, that the rebels were on the hill in sight, and I might get a shot; turning back in the direction of the new State-house, I noticed a soldier coming down the street drunk; I called General Howard's attention to the fact, saying: "General, you had better look out or you will have hell to pay; you had better go and see about it in person." This was in the morning, before the fire broke out; he (General Howard) afterward reported to me that he had relieved the brigade of Stone—Stone's brigade being the first to enter Columbia, and constituting the provost guard—and had selected another brigade of the same division to act as provost guard, under immediate direction of General Charles R. Woods, an officer of the Regular Army, and an officer of as high character as any in this or in any other country; he is still living; to him was entrusted the safety and general good order of the city of Columbia during our occupation; he is now, I think, in Newark, Ohio; he is still an officer of the Regular Army, lieutenant-colonel, Fifth Infantry; I should suppose he could give as much personal testimony as any man living; General John A. Logan commanded the corps to which General Charles R. Woods's division belonged; he was also quartered near Columbia, in the Preston House, which was not burned; the house in which I was quartered was not burned either; it was a little remote, separated by vacant lots from the body of the town.

The Army lived partially upon the country through which it passed. We had twenty days' rations when we left Atlanta, and we drove herds of beef cattle along; when we had reached Savannah we had consumed a large portion of the contents of the wagons, and had taken a great deal from the country. We took whatever it was deemed necessary to take, by regular military authority, officers being forbidden to give receipts then. We drew nothing from the city of Savannah, but, on the contrary, we gave them a great deal. No terms of capitulation were granted to Savannah. The discipline of the Army was excellent; individuals may have entered houses and taken theretrom articles of clothing, but whenever detected punishment was meted out. If a building was needed for hospital purposes we took it; it would be taken regularly by the quartermaster; no compensation would be allowed; it was a captured city; after resistance by artillery they are not entitled to compensation.

On the march we took all the horses that were good for anything by military authority. I have no doubt some marauders did take horses, mules, and other property, but the horses and mules were taken away from them immediately and appropriated to the public use. I gave an order authorizing the cavalry to seize any horses or mules in the possession of a person not entitled by the law to be mounted, and appropriated to the general use of the Army. Where troops took horses, mules, and cattle, they were acting under orders; where they took clothing, they acted against orders, for they had their own clothing, and had no right to take any more. Tobacco and whiskey they had no business to take, and if they did they committed robbery; private soldiers were forbidden to take any article of private property, or to enter the houses of any of the people; even officers sent in command of foraging parties were only permitted to take what was needed by the Army; they were always accompanied by an officer; when on a lawful detail, every detachment had three officers—one captain and two lieutenants, one company from a brigade. Where soldiers were sent to gather forage they were always accompanied by an officer; they did not gather it from the corn-fields, but from the corn-cribs; it was all gathered; the Governor of the State had very kindly withdrawn G. W. Smith's division from the army of General Hood for the purpose of gathering the corn and sorghum for my particular use, as things turned out, for which he received the public thanks.

Horses taken from different stables in Columbia were taken by my orders.

When we left the port of Savannah one corps went to Beaufort by water, and then marched to Pocotaligo by land; one other corps of the right wing moved across the Savannah river at Savannah, and across the low, marshy land to the same point, Pocotaligo; the left wing, composed of two corps, under General Slocum, moved up the Savannah river about forty miles, to a place called Sister's Ferry, and then crossed over and formed a junction with the other two in the neighbor-

hood of Blackville, on the Charleston and Augusta road; there we all came together.

I believe Blackville was burned; they had a skirmish of cavalry—Kilpatrick with some rebel cavalry—in the neighborhood of Blackville; I don't think the whole of Blackville was burned. It was a miserable, mean, dirty place any how; at the time I was there, I don't think there were any houses burned; I did not see any houses except a few along the main street, which were poor, miserable shanties; I did not see any portion of Blackville burned; it was burned probably after I went to visit Slocum; my headquarters were about twelve or thirteen miles down the road, and I rode up there, but did not see any marks of destruction; what was done after I left I do not know; General Slocum is personally and officially responsible for everything done at Blackville, and can better testify than I can on that point; if Blackville was destroyed, I am not aware of it; since I have come to think of the matter, I don't think it was destroyed; it was not destroyed when I was there; they may have destroyed it when they left it; but it was a dirty little hole anyhow.

Upon leaving Savannah, my point was Goldsboro. In the first place to cut Charleston off from Augusta by destroying a section of that road, and thence to swing around to Orangeburg and threaten the road from Charleston to the north by Florence, but before I had accomplished this movement the rebel army in Charleston, commanded by William J. Hardee, had burned the place, and evacuated it, and had escaped to the north; therefore it was unnecessary for me to take my army over on the Florence road.

I never thought of taking Charleston in the rear; I put out that idea for the purpose of misleading. I was aiming at higher game—namely, Richmond. I am very familiar with the ground there.

I thought at one time, however, of throwing a wing of the Army into Charleston from the sea.

Upon leaving Savannah I ordered a division to be held in readiness at Port Royal, and to watch the effect upon Charleston when my army was to its rear, and if evacuated, to take possession immediately, but if the army remained in Charleston, to disembark at Bull's Bay, and close the road which leads from Mount Pleasant up toward Georgetown, which I knew would result in Hardee's getting out of that place very quickly. In my official reports, which state my purposes, I say that I regarded Charleston as a "dead cock in the pit already." My idea was to march my army right through Columbia. I was aware of a strong spirit of vengeance—a desire for vengeance—animated the troops to be wreaked upon South Carolina; that feeling was universal, and pervaded all ranks, officers and all. We looked upon South Carolina as the curse of our woes, and thought that she thoroughly deserved extirpation. I had every reason to believe that the Army would carry out their determination in this respect, except when restrained by order and discipline.

Q. General, it is alleged that Von Moltke has said that your army was an armed mob?

A. Von Moltke was never fool enough to say that. I have seen Von Moltke in person. I did not ask him the question, because I did not presume that he was such an ass as to say that.

Q. You deny that statement, do you?

A. Our Army was as good an army as the Prussians ever had, and Von Moltke is a man of too good sense to have made any such statement as has been attributed to him.

Q. We have the strongest proof, General, of the fact that it was a wonderfully well disciplined Army.

A. Von Moltke is a man of wonderful sense and sagacity, and I don't believe he ever said anything that could be tortured into that. He may have said that our armies in America, organized as they were, composed as they were, and moving over a country so different from Europe, form no guide or rule in European warfare, but that the Prussian army did learn many a lesson, and profited by them, from our war, is manifest, and they and their officers are prompt to acknowledge it.

Q. General, I have often heard your enemies in the South admit the perfect discipline of your troops.

A. We could not have done what we did do unless we had kept them under perfect discipline.

Q. Can you tell me anything about the Fifteenth corps?

A. Yes, indeed, I can; I know all about it. They were as fine a body of men as ever trod shoe-leather.

Q. They have the reputation of doing their work well?

A. Yes, sir; thoroughly.

Q. Whether it was to ravish the country or take a city?

A. Strange to say, in the whole of our march I never heard of but two cases of ravishment—if you mean rape.

Counsel, Mr. Walker—I do not mean rape.

A. For going into a fight, and going through a fight, they were the men they are described to be. They had a very high reputation in Mississippi.

Q. Had they not a reputation there for leaving their mark upon the country?

A. Yes sir; they left their marks wherever they went. I was perfectly aware of this. I knew every officer and every private in that corps.

Q. They were a wild set, were they not?

A. No, sir. They were composed of first-rate men—farmers and mechanics, and men who are so-day as good citizens as we have in our country, but who went to war in earnest. They were mostly Western men, from Ohio and Illinois.

Q. They were good men for destroying property?

A. Yes sir. When told to do so, they destroyed it very quickly.

Q. When not told to do so, if they thought they might do it and it not be objectionable to their officers —?

A. They could do their work very thoroughly when they undertook it.

Q. Were they in the habit of destroying property?

A. No, sir. I don't think they were, more than was necessary. They were a very fine set of men, and I have known them frequently to share their rations with citizens, people along the country. I have often seen it done with my own eyes.

Q. Do you mean to say that you were not aware, when you were in the city of Beaufort, or say Orangeburg, before you reached Columbia, that the Fifteenth corps were a corps distinguished for the marks they left upon the country through which they passed?

A. I may have known it, and very likely I did; I knew generally what was going on.

Q. I asked you did you know it? I should like you to answer that question. When you reached the village of Orangeburg, before you arrived at Columbia, were you not aware that the Fifteenth corps were remarkable for the manner in which they left their mark upon the country through which they passed?

Witness—Explain what you mean by "mark"?

Counsel—Devastation.

A. They killed every rebel within range of their guns, and left their dead bodies to mark the ground.

Q. Devastation of property I mean?

A. As to devastation of property, no more than the rest of the troops; I think we supplied the hospital in Orangeburg, which was occupied by rebel soldiers wounded, and orphans and children who had been brought up from Charleston.

Q. Did you burn any property in Orangeburg?

A. Not a bit; they burned the property before we crossed the river; I was right opposite where we carried that bridge; I had been down to see Mower, who was passing down below the town, and arrived just in time to see Giles Smith's brigade go over; I was one of the first to get over into town, and the town was burning then; I was told by a citizen there that it was burned by some Jew.

Q. I asked you if you ordered any property to be burned in Orangeburg?

A. I do not believe I did, unless it was some cotton, and I don't remember that; but the town was on fire before I crossed and got into it. The rebels left very little cotton for us to burn; Wheeler, who commanded the rebel cavalry, retreating before me, wrote to General Howard a note, offering to abstain from the further burning of cotton if I would prevent the burning of houses; I wrote to him that I wanted him to burn all the cotton he could, because it would save us the trouble of doing it; we did not intend to hold the cotton, and therefore could leave nothing of value behind us which could be converted into money to be used in aid of the rebellion.

I do not recall the fact of any man having applied to me to protect his property by reason of being a foreign subject; but if any such did apply to me, I certainly would have told him I would not undertake to protect his cotton, nor anybody else's cotton; I did not intend to stay there and protect it; I was going on.

If a colonel of one of my regiments, while foraging, met with a storehouse containing cotton, it would have been his duty to burn it without receiving specific orders to do so.

I crossed the Broad and Saluda rivers above Columbia, I should suppose about three miles. While laying a pontoon bridge across Broad river we passed over the brigade known as Stone's Iowa brigade, to cover the men while engaged in laying down the pontoon bridge. These men, under Colonel Stone, remained on the opposite bank, deployed of course, so as to prevent any of Wade Hampton's cavalry coming within rifle-shot of the place where the pontoon bridge was being laid. Just about 9 o'clock in the morning I was down waiting for that bridge to be finished, when I received a note in pencil from Colonel Stone, saying that the Mayor had come out and surrendered the city. I told him to go right in. This was about 9 or 10 in the morning. They were the first troops that entered the city of Columbia. I never offered any terms or promised any protection to the city of Columbia or its inhabitants. I did not promise that private property should be protected, nor did Colonel Stone; he had no authority.

I made no promise. It is very probable I may have said there was no necessity for being frightened, that we were not going to burn anything except arsenals, machine-shops, and foundries; but it was not in the form of a promise. If it was said, it was a mere conversational remark, probably to the Mayor or to some of the people who came to me very much alarmed, as they naturally would be at the fall of their city.

Stone's brigade could not have been in town more than an hour or an hour and a half before I came in. We came in very quickly. The pontoon bridge was nearly done when I got this message from Stone, and sent back and told him to go right into town.

Q. Most of the testimony filed in this case states it to be about two hours later. Upon deliberation would not you think that about the time?

A. It was a very short time. I think we were in there before noon, and the day was pretty well advanced before we got the bridge done, and Stone was to uncover the bridge just before its completion.

Q. Wouldn't this be about correct if you were to say that the main army entered Columbia about 12 o'clock?

A. Near 11. I suppose nearer 11 than 12 o'clock—somewhere between 11 and 12.

I was riding at the head of the column. General Howard was by my side. He was commanding the right wing, and I was commanding in chief. General Howard had his written orders made two days before as to what he was to do after we reached Columbia. Our staff rode right behind us, and then came the head of the column, which I think was the First division, Fifteenth corps, commanded by General Charles R. Woods. The left wing didn't come within twelve miles; that wing passed Broad river at Alston, from twelve to fifteen miles above Columbia; the right wing was composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps; the Fifteenth corps was to pass through Columbia, right on the

outskirts of it; the Seventeenth corps was not to go into Columbia at all, but to stretch itself across the Winnsboro road, ready to move on to Winnsboro; the leading division of the Fifteenth corps, commanded by General Woods, was to occupy Columbia, and the other two divisions to pass through, and encamp just outside the town. That division was to furnish the usual provost guard for the city.

I found Stone's brigade with their arms stacked, engaged in trying to put out that burning cotton which was piled in the main street, not far from the market-house, the pile of cotton being at least 300 or 400 feet long, and from two to three bales high; they were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, so as to enable the train of the Fifteenth corps, which would have to come right behind, to follow that road and to pass through; they were trying to make sufficient space around, so as to let them pass safely, especially the ammunition train, which it is a little dangerous to have near great fires; they were endeavoring to extinguish that fire; I found them in the act of so doing when I entered Columbia. Pickets would be over the town, posted at intersections of such streets and in such places as Colonel Stone thought proper for the maintenance of general good order in the town. The troops were scattered through the town like soldiers generally when they have stacked arms; it is the custom to let a few men go off and get water or something of that kind, and they were probably out for such purposes. Main street was crowded full of negroes, escaped prisoners, and officers of our Army who had been imprisoned there, but who had succeeded in making their escape; there must have been 300 there; I met the Mayor, Dr. Goodwin, there, an old gentleman; I was still mounted, and he came up to my horse and we had a conversation about one thing and another, and afterward, on a second meeting, he told me which house he had selected for my occupation, namely, the house of Blanton Duncan, on a street at right angles with this main street, and removed from it I should suppose about 1,000 yards. I saw no pillaging going on along Richardson or Main street during the hours of daylight on the 17th.

Q. Nor anywhere else in Columbia during the hours of daylight?

A. I was not apprised of it in any way. I was informed by the Mayor that Wade Hampton's cavalry had gone through the town and plundered their stores before we got there; the Mayor himself reported that to me.

Q. I asked you if you are aware that these stores were plundered by men in Federal uniform subsequently?

A. I do not know anything about the Federal uniform being used by the rebels.

Q. I did not ask about the rebels; I asked a very simple question, and I want an answer?

A. I heard nothing of the plundering of stores by our men during the day of our first occupation of the city of Columbia.

Q. And know nothing of it?

A. I know nothing of it personally or officially.

Q. Do you know anything of it in any way whatsoever, individually, privately, or in any way?

A. No, sir; on the contrary, there was very good order in the city; I walked about the streets like everybody else that day, and saw nothing out of the way; a good many people came to see me and claimed protection, and I told them to go back home and behave themselves; I came across some of my old friends in Columbia and paid them visits.

Q. You have stated to me that there was a general feeling through the Army, pervading all ranks, of a desire to wreak vengeance—to extirpate, if I may be permitted to use your own words, South Carolina?

A. There was.

Q. Was that feeling shared in by your superior officers?

A. Not at all, unless it may be inferred from a paragraph in a letter of General Halleck to me, which was published—published in the official documents—in which he said in case I took Charleston he hoped I would sow salt upon it, so that it would never resurrect; that is the only paragraph I can recall in any letter of instructions or communication to me during the time I was in Savannah or before. My reply was that if we took Charleston I supposed there would be very little left of it when we got through with it, but I did not intimate that I was going to Charleston, because I had made up my mind what course to pursue before that time; still my letter is a public letter, and is of record; it has been printed I suppose; I can find it if you desire it.

(Witness looking over a printed volume.)

My language is:

"I will bear in mind your hint as to Charleston, and don't think salt will be necessary. When I move the Fifteenth corps will be on the right of the right wing, and their position will bring them naturally into Charleston first, and if you have wished the history of that corps you will have remarked that they generally do their work up pretty well. The truth is the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina. I almost tremble at her fate, but feel that she deserves all that seems in store for her. Many and many a person in Georgia asked me why we did not go to South Carolina, and when I answered that I was en route for that State, the invariable reply was, 'Well, if you will make those people feel the severity of war, we will pardon you for your desolation of Georgia.' I look upon Columbia as quite as bad as Charleston, and I doubt if we shall spare the public buildings there, as we did at Milledgeville."

At Milledgeville we did not destroy anything except the arsenal. Let me in this connection refer to General Halleck's letter:

"Orders have been issued for all officers and detachments having three months or more to serve to rejoin your army via Savannah. Those having less than three months to serve will be retained by General Thomas. Should you capture Charleston, I hope that by some ac-

tion the place may be destroyed; and if a little salt should be thrown upon its site, it may prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession." General Halleck's letter was not in the form of an order. It was among the letters—it was among the friendly letters which constantly passed between us.

Q. It was an official despatch, was it not?

A. He signed it with his official title.

Q. Printed, is it not?

A. Printed by me.

Q. Printed among the official despatches by the committee appointed by Congress upon the conduct of the war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were one of that committee, were you not, General?

A. Many a time. They were after me; they did not have anything but Congressmen on their committee, of course.

Q. Had nobody but Congressmen?

A. Of course not. It was a Congressional committee; it was a joint committee upon the conduct of the war; I was a mere witness before them, and this is my testimony (holding up a printed report).

Q. These despatches were furnished by you?

A. Yes, sir, by me, and a copy of them kept in the War Department here.

(To be concluded next week.)

#### MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION.

A STATED meeting of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia Wednesday evening, May 7, at eight o'clock. The following officers were elected for the year:

Commander—Brevet Major-General George Cadwalader, U. S. Army, late major-general U. S. Volunteers.

Senior Vice Commander—Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, U. S. Navy.

Junior Vice Commander—Brevet Major-General Thomas Kilby Smith, U. S. Volunteers.

Recorder—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., U. S. Volunteers.

Registrar—Brevet Brigadier-General Charles G. Sawtelle, major and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Treasurer—Pay Inspector Alexander W. Russell, U. S. Navy.

Chancellor—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry P. Muirheid, late captain Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Chaplain—Rev. John Jay Pomeroy, late captain and chaplain U. S. Volunteers.

Council—Rear-Admiral George F. Emmons, U. S. Navy; Captain William A. T. Maddox, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, U. S. Army; Mr. Samuel Bradford Fales; Captain Richard Stockton Howell, late U. S. Volunteers.

The following were elected companions of the Order of the first class:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell D. Emory, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Samuel Lippincott Woodward, U. S. Army; Captain Charles T. Baroux, late One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieutenant Clement Tingley, Jr., late Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.

A social reunion of companions of the order was held at the close of the business meeting.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, held at the Parker House, School street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, May 7, the following-named candidates for membership were balloted for and duly elected Companions of the order of the First Class:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Norton Folsom, M. D., late surgeon Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, acting medical director Twenty-fifth Army Corps, Boston; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Gelray, captain U. S. Army, retired, New York city; Captain Daniel Oakey, late Second Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry, New York city; First Lieutenant Nicholas N. Noyes, late Company F, Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry, Boston.

For the third class: Hon. Frank B. Fay, Chelsea, Mass.; Brigadier-General William J. Dale, M. D., surgeon-general of the State of Massachusetts, late acting surgeon and deputy medical purveyor, U. S. Army, North Andover, Mass.

Officers elected May 7, 1873, for the year 1873-'74:

Commander—Brevet Major-General Charles Devens, Jr., U. S. Volunteers.

Senior Vice Commander—Brevet Brigadier-General William Cogswell, U. S. Volunteers.

Junior Vice Commander—Commander George H. Perkins, U. S. Navy.

Recorder—Brevet Major James B. Bell, U. S. Volunteers.

Registrar—Lieutenant Henry M. Rogers, U. S. Navy.

Treasurer—Captain William Pratt, U. S. Volunteers.

Chancellor—Lieutenant-Colonel William V. Hutchings, U. S. Volunteers.

Chaplain—Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, U. S. Volunteers.

Council—Brigadier-General John H. Reed, M. V.; Lieutenant Charles Fairchild, U. S. Navy; Brevet Captain Otho E. Michaelis, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, U. S. Army; Commander John H. Wright, U. S. Navy.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, Boston, May 7, the following resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Major Isaac Harris Hooper, late Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Colonel Isaac Harris Hooper the members of this Commandery lament the loss of one who was an accomplished gentleman, an agreeable companion, and a cordial friend, whose many amiable and noble qualities endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact.

*Resolved*, That they especially lament his death as that of a true and brave soldier, whose health was utterly broken by hard service, and his long confinement in rebel prisons, and who gave his

life as freely for his country as if he had fallen on some one of the many fields on which he offered it freely.

*Resolved.* That they tender to all the members of his surviving family their sympathies in this great bereavement, particularly to her whose devoted affection as a wife sustained and cheered his declining years of sickness and disease.

*Resolved.* That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Commandery, and a copy of the same be transmitted to his bereaved widow and his mother and family, and be communicated for publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

J. HENRY SLEEPER, Brevet Major U. S. Vols.,  
RICHARD S. MILTON, Captain U. S. Vols.,  
THEODORE C. OTIS, First Lieutenant U. S. Vols.,  
Committee.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The directors of the National Rifle Association have held two meetings for the purpose of completing arrangements for opening Creedmoor range, Long Island, at an early date. The embankment, which has so long delayed this, is now completed, and the entire face of it is being sodded. The butts are all up, ground cleared, and everything is rapidly getting into shape. A multiplicity of things have had to be provided, including flags, discs, register boards, etc. It is intended that everything shall be made complete before the opening takes place, with the exception of a building for headquarters, which will have to be provided ultimately, tents furnishing temporary shelter meanwhile. As it is desirable to have the commander-in-Chief present at the opening, his pleasure will be consulted as to date. He writes that he will be unable to make any engagement until the adjournment of the Legislature. It is intended to have on the day of opening a competition open to delegations from each regiment throughout the State, together with such other competitions as may be thought proper. Moderate prizes will be offered, the main prizes being reserved for the fall competition. All the officers of the National Guard will be invited at the opening, also the civic authorities, United States military officers in this vicinity, and other distinguished gentlemen. The Secretary, Captain George W. Wingate, has presented a report of his observations during a recent visit to England, where he was received with great courtesies by the officers of the British National Rifle Association, who gave him every assistance in informing himself in regard to their methods of conducting their operations.

As an example of the executive ability of the managing officers, and a proof of the thoroughness with which their system is carried out, Captain Wingate states that during the week in which the annual competition is held at Wimbledon Captain Costin, an executive officer, has to provide for no less than 25,000 separate entries for the different matches, and arrange the time and places so that all can shoot without clashing, and that this immense mass of detail is carried through without error or mistakes. In size, the Wimbledon range of course greatly surpasses that at Creedmoor, it being from a mile to a mile and a half square. In beauty it is not equal to Creedmoor. It is also much further from the railroad depot. Everything on it is thoroughly made—the long range butts, for example, being backed up with masonry at an expense which we could not attempt to rival here. The storehouses are large and well built buildings, and no pains or money seem to have been spared to make everything complete.

"I also visited," Captain Wingate reports, "the headquarters of some of the volunteer organizations in London. They do not appear to at all equal those of the National Guard of New York, and it is not surprising that these organizations do not, in the opinion of the American officers I met in Europe, attain the same standard of drill as our First and Second divisions. Marksmanship, however, is a matter to which they pay particular attention, and in that they far surpass any organization of which I have any knowledge. From the fact that in the summer it is light enough in England to shoot much later than it is in this country, much of the practice, and I believe also of the regimental instruction, is carried on at this season after business hours, so that they have an opportunity of practice of which our men cannot avail themselves."

"In conclusion," he says, "I see no reason to suggest any change in the system upon which our range is laid out, nor, if that is used properly by the National Guard, can there be any reason why they should not become as expert marksmen as the English volunteers. It would also appear that the proper introduction of a system of rifle practice is a matter of such importance as to authorize the Government to do as is done by the military authorities in England and Canada, and permit a detachment of regular troops to be detailed to act as markers, sentries, etc., during the annual match of the association. At Wimbledon some two regiments are sent down with their officers, and the daily detail is 450 men. At Creedmoor, however, not more than forty to fifty men would be required. In return our association might throw open the range for practice by the regular troops stationed in the vicinity."

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—The Twenty-second is undoubtedly ahead in rifle practice, and the formation of a regimental association will probably be productive of more interest in that direction. The association has issued a small pamphlet containing the constitution and by-laws, and field regulations for shooting, etc. The officers of the association are: President, Colonel Josiah Porter; Vice-President, Captain W. J. Harding. Council for 1873—Lieutenants, S. E. Briggs, Company A; C. F. Connor, Company B; E. A. Taylor, Company C; Private L. S. Howard, Company D; Sergeant J. E. Dymock, Company E; Lieutenants, W. E. Brill, Company F; H. M. Knapp, Company G; A. Ritchie, Company H; J. H. Horsfall, Company I; Adjutant P. L. Boucher, at large; Lieutenant W. M. Dunning, at large; Quartermaster K. A. Robbins, field and staff. Treasurer, A. J. Roux, sergeant-major; Secretary, W. J. Carmichael.

This association does not interfere with the company organizations to promote shooting—two of which already exist (Companies F and E)—and it will be of advantage to

the National Rifle Association, as would be all such regimental organizations. The association propose having a grand prize meeting in the month of July, when prizes amounting to nearly \$700 will be shot for.

The members of Company E, Captain Congdon, have been notified to attend weekly firing drills, which will be held for short-range rifle practice in the armory every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, until further notice. The senior officer present at each shooting has it in charge to see that strict discipline is observed, that the necessary precautions against danger are taken, and that a careful and accurate record of the same is kept. In accordance with the regulations of the "Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Association," the following rules will be observed in the field and armory rifle practice:

1. No man shall load a breech-loader, or cap a muzzle-loader, before he steps to the distance mark to shoot.
2. Any man firing when a danger or marking flag is displayed near the target, or discharging his rifle in any direction other than at the target, shall be debarred from engaging in any further practice or competitive firings during the year.
3. The use of hair triggers is not allowable.
4. The forearm and hand must be clear of all support when shooting at less distance than two hundred yards, and no artificial rests will be allowed.

Captain Congdon, in a circular to his company (E), states "that the order for weekly firing drills has been issued in accordance with the agreement of the company officers in consultation; that such practice in musketry will not only be promotive of the discipline and efficiency of the company under arms, but will continue a lively interest in the company during the summer, create a spirit of emulation relative to marksmanship, and materially heighten the chances of securing a creditable share of State and regimental prizes in Company E. While no fines or penalties will be imposed for absence from these firing drills, it is anxiously hoped and reasonably expected that members generally will second and support the movement to make Company E proficient and prominent in rifle practice. In addition to the State prize, special prizes, of different classes and character, will be offered by the Regimental Rifle Association, to be competed for at the annual prize meeting; and there is every encouragement from past efforts and records to induce Company E to enter earnestly into competition for its share of these prizes. The commandant of the company will present a prize on the 1st of November next to the member making the highest average of hits during the season, taking into account both armory and field practice under orders. No record will be accepted of shooting made in independent or unauthorized practice, nor the record of any member considered unless he shall have attended two-thirds of all firing drills ordered in the company or regiment. The superior officer present will, after the firing, post upon the company bulletin the name of the man making the highest record at that particular drill. A large number of the company are members of the 'Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Association,' and it is recommended to all to unite with it."

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—A regimental court-martial has been appointed to convene at the armory June 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Dow S. Kittle is detailed as president of the court. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held May 19, at 8 o'clock. Commissary A. J. Decker, has been detailed acting adjutant, vice J. R. Hills, resigned on account of ill health; Robert Cameron has been appointed chaplain, with rank of captain, vice A. R. Kittredge, removed from State; Geo. L. Wentworth, sergeant-major, vice F. Jacoby, resigned; Henry W. Clark, quartermaster-sergeant, vice Wentworth, promoted; and J. Ross, Jr., hospital steward, vice Clark, promoted. Colonel Scott, the commandant, in orders tenders his own and the thanks of the command to Adjutant Hills for the able and unremitting attention given by him while discharging the duties of that position. Adjutant Hills has been always highly esteemed in the Eighth, and we regret that ill health prevents his further continuance of duty with the regiment.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Spencer, is ordered to parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (without knapsacks and overcoats), May 19, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, who, in the eloquent language of Colonel Spencer, as contained in orders, was the "author of the Declaration of Independence, twice President of the United States, and one of the most illustrious statesmen and purest patriots, who have benefited and honored the Union; and in whose honor this regiment has for so many years borne the name of Jefferson Guards." The regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in front of the City Hall. Line will be formed in Hester street, right resting on Mott street, at 1:30 P. M. precisely. Every member is expected to be present, and the colonel commanding earnestly urges this for the honor of the day.

**THIRD INFANTRY BRUSHING UP.**—The advent of General Morris to the inspectorship of the State forces has proved of such general benefit to the National Guard, and the efforts made by that officer to raise its standard of efficiency have been so persistent and praiseworthy, that we are always glad to record anything which indicates an appreciation, on the part of regiments outside of the city divisions, of the general's work, and of anxiety to meet his expectations. In the Third Infantry a great stir has been excited by the approaching visit of General Morris, and we are sincerely rejoiced to see that a decided and radical improvement is gradually taking place among most of the companies of that regiment on the New Haven Railroad, namely, those in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle. The officers in that vicinity seem to be rousing up at length to do their duty vigorously, and are vying with each other in putting their commands in good condition for the inspection. That this is

the case in the locality mentioned we know from personal inspection. How the case stands with that portion of the command on the Hudson and Harlem roads we cannot say of our own knowledge; but we trust they are not falling behind their brethren to the east. On Tuesday, April 30, we were both pleased and gratified to witness the improvement in demeanor and instruction of the latter. The occasion was a formal visit made by Company B, Captain Henry Huss, of Mount Vernon, to Company F, Captain Lyon, of New Rochelle. The visit was conducted without unnecessary parade, at night. The visiting company took the 8 P. M. train up, held a little drill and quiet social intercourse with their New Rochelle friends, listened to short speeches from the colonel, major, and adjutant on regimental affairs, and marched home through the rain in perfect order. That was all that transpired, and would hardly be worth recording were it not for the remarkable improvement perceptible in men and officers alike. The difference between the drill and discipline of Companies B and F now and this time last year, as we remember it, is surprising. Their manual of arms would not disgrace the "Seventh," and their marching is better than ever. As we have always maintained, the material of the Third is first-class—for making soldiers, not holiday troops—and it seems that Captains Huss and Lyon are beginning to mould the material into good shape at last. Company E, Captain Hafnagel, we hear is working hard, and if we get an opportunity we shall be glad to say a good word for it. The only exception to the general activity seems to be Company C, of which we are sorry to hear the worst accounts. It seems to be falling to pieces under the apathy of a captain who is transferring his men by the dozen to Company B; and yet the men of this company are almost all veteran volunteers, who, under a competent officer, might lead the regiment in efficiency. This captain ought by all means to resign, or else turn to and work like the rest. Faint heart never made a soldier, and still less a man to lead real soldiers like Company C.

Major Wallace is working like a Trojan, drilling the commissioned officers weekly, and brushing up their theoretical instruction. We hope he will be able to secure uniformity in salutes and strict immobility at "parade rest," when it comes to practice before General Morris. We rejoice to learn that General Ryder has at last issued the urgently needed order for a regimental court-martial at White Plains to try the hundreds of delinquents in the Third. If this court is properly severe it may yet save the regiment. If it follows the lenient and weakminded course of former courts, then we may say indeed, "Good bye, Third."

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—ADJUTANT CRAS. H. HUNTER, Twenty-third regiment, has been brevetted major.

—THE Seventy-first will visit Brooklyn, E. D., next fall and be received by the Forty-seventh Infantry.

—WE are informed that Corporal Leon Levy, of Company C, Thirty-second, has gone to the Vienna Exposition in full uniform.

—THE members of the Twenty-second are now actively discussing not only rifle practice, but a regimental encampment or excursion.

—CORPORAL PETERSON, the Twenty-second's diminutive, we learn will be shortly elected second lieutenant of Company A, Sixth regiment.

—THE picnic and summer night's festival of Companies B and I, Twenty-eighth battalion, Captains Reitzner and Heerd, will take place June 16.

—THE Seventy-ninth will shortly make a parade in kilts. The regiment was ordered to parade for drill on Thursday afternoon at Tompkins Square.

—BREVET Major-General and Colonel Isaac S. Catlin, U. S. Army, we are informed, has been appointed assistant adjutant-general Fifth brigade.

—THE "big guns" in Battery B, Second division, have been spiked by General Woodward. Harmony prevails again. None of the guns have gone off.

—THE Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, elected on Monday evening Gottfried Meltzer second lieutenant; Theodore Booth, color-bearer; Corporal Gehrhardt, sergeant; and J. Diersson, corporal.

—THE Seventh, it is announced, will make its customary spring parade in full uniform and white trousers on Thursday afternoon next. No orders have come to hand, but the route, it is stated, will be down-town.

—THE "Brooklyn City Guard," Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Williams, has decided to celebrate its thirty-first anniversary on the 21st of June by a street parade in the afternoon and a supper in the evening.

—It was reported some time ago that Captain Crane, of General Meserole's staff, intended to raise a company. Has he reported progress? Captain Harry is an indefatigable officer, and would be capable and popular in any position.

—EX-ADJUTANT NORMAN, of the Seventy-first, is announced as the new chief of staff of Major-General Husted, commanding Fifth division National Guard. Friend Norman has now reached the summit of his ambition—the rank of colonel.

—THE members of the First and Second divisions have a parade and review of these divisions by the Governor all

arranged for Decoration Day, May 30. Yet it seems, however, neither the Governor nor the division commanders know anything about the matter.

— COMPANY G, Seventy-first, Captain Webber, paraded on Thursday as escort to the remains of ex-Lieutenant Ed. V. Burk. The deceased was for years one of the favorite officers of the company and regiment, and his death will surprise and sadden many of his former comrades.

— RUMOR states that the pickelhaubed Fifth, Colonel Spence, intend to receive the pickelhaubed Thirty-second, Colonel Roehr, a la Seventy-first Forty-seventh, and instead of the Howitzer Battery, Battery B, Second division, or the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, Captain Kreascher, will hang on the tails of the infantry.

— THE Seventh is discussing an encampment this summer. Newport at \$30 per man is not received favorably. Why don't the Seventh for once reject these watering place show-encampments, and go into camp somewhere far away from the frivolities of fashionable society? Let the men have two weeks of real live military encampment duty, and we will guarantee they will be benefited in health and military knowledge, and return home far better satisfied.

THE Fifth and Eleventh brigades, Second division, usually manoeuvred in the month of June, and orders were generally issued in the middle of May. This year, however, Brigadier-Generals Dakin and Mesoile are awaiting "marching orders" from General Headquarters, and have consequently deferred the issuance of orders relative to the field days. If, however, the Governor should review the Second division about three weeks hence, the field days will not take place probably until fall.

— On May 30 German Metternich Post No. 122, G. A. R., will parade through the principal streets in Williamsburgh preparatory to their march to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where they will decorate the graves of their fallen comrades. The military organizations and several civic societies will probably participate in the procession, the whole under the marshals of Lieutenant-Colonel Obernier, assisted by Major Karcher and Lieutenant Nolten. It promises to be the grandest turnout ever witnessed in "Dutchtown," which demonstrates the fact that the fire of patriotism still burns in the breast of our veterans.

— COMPANY K, Forty-seventh, is in trouble regarding the arrest and imprisonment of several of its delinquent members. The members of this company was formed from a secret association of the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn some year or so ago, and the men arrested claim never to have been enlisted, and their lawyer, during the past week, got out a *habeas corpus* to obtain their release. The latest developments we have not ascertained. Still, this only serves to show how particular companies should be in selecting new members. Men before enlisting should be made to understand perfectly all the responsibilities devolving on them, and the penalties for non-performance of duties.

— At an election in Company E, Forty-seventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers presiding, held on Tuesday evening, Second Lieutenant J. D. Brownell was elected captain, vice Bonny, resigned; third senior Sergeant Wm. D. Brownell, second Lieutenant; Corporal Wm. Kennedy, sergeant; and Private J. W. Geroux, corporal. Considerable excitement was manifested over the filling of the position of second lieutenant, and it is stated there is considerable dissatisfaction over the result. First Sergeant George Street, one of the most soldierly "non-coms" of the regiment, was the defeated candidate, and his friends strongly threaten a "split" in the company on account of the defeat.

— We digress somewhat from the military to chronicle briefly the pleasant and generous testimonial offered Madame Le Vert at the residence of Colonel David E. Austen, of the Forty-seventh Infantry, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening. Some fifty odd persons gathered in the parlors of the colonel and listened to the readings of Madame Le Vert, and the musical and other compositions of some ladies and gentlemen who had generously volunteered their services. Among them were Mrs. Charles Gaylor, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Livingston, and Miss Gaylor, all of whom were remarkably successful in their performances. Colonel Austen acted as "stage manager," and his estimable wife welcomed the many guests in hospitable style. General Mesoile, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, Major Evans, Surgeon Walker, Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. Charles Gaylor, and a number of other military and civic personages were present.

CONNECTICUT.—"Election Day" Parade.—Such is the title of this parade, copied from a Hartford paper, though it seems to be more in the nature of an inauguration ceremony, seeing that election was over some weeks before. Whatever the proper name may be, on Wednesday, 7th inst., took place this parade of the Connecticut forces, including, besides most of the National Guard, divers independent companies, and those venerable colonial organizations, known in Connecticut as "Governor's Guard." The day was all that could be wished, clear, not too warm, not too dusty. The troops were out in their best uniforms, looking remarkably well; and, as was natural, we were inclined to expect a brilliant and satisfactory review. That these anticipations were doomed to disappointment, that the whole thing degenerated into what we can only call a farce, is no fault

of the Connecticut National Guard, so far as we could see. For that single brigade, which forms the State forces, behaved and looked as well as any militia in the world could be expected to. The fault seemed to lie in the entire indifference to the commonest rules of military courtesy of a single person; but that person was, very unhappily, the Commander-in-Chief.

While we do not doubt that Governor Ingersoll may be the most estimable of men in private life, and the acutest of debators in the political arena, we are nevertheless compelled to announce our conviction that, as a Commander-in-Chief and as a reviewing officer, he is decidedly the wrong man in the right place. The pursuits of civil life may unfit a man for the camp, but they surely cannot obviate the duty of learning the common observances of society, and of properly returning a courtesy, military or civil. To show in what a manner Governor Ingersoll treats the really splendid body of citizen soldiery that he has the honor to command, a very brief description of the parade is sufficient.

First, the whole procession, including the brigadier-general C. N. G. and his brigade, were put under the command of one of those functionaries called a "marshal," said marshal claiming the rank of major, and being better known as adjutant of an independent battalion at Hartford called the Putnam Phalanx. The said marshal and the Commander-in-Chief, between them, distinguished themselves as tacticians on Wednesday. The line of the brigade, under Brigadier-General Crawford, C. N. G., was formed in the City Park about noon, and the color placed for the reviewing officer, who came in, attended by two troops of horse, two companies of foot, and bands innumerable, punctually half an hour late. A section of artillery on the hill above the parade ground tried to fire a salute to the new Governor, but for some cause or other the compliment resolved itself into funeral honors for the departed Governor. *Anglice*—it took fifteen minutes to fire the minute guns. We must observe, in passing, that the artillery of the C. N. G. is very poorly equipped and horsed, to judge from the specimen exhibition at Hartford. We are informed that they have hitherto killed a man every year in firing necessary salutes. The cause seems to be poor worn-out sponges. To judge from those we saw, the wonder is that they have not killed more.

When the infantry is so excellent, and the personnel of the artillery so good, as it seemed, it is a singular thing that Connecticut should allow its service to be disgraced by such very poor material as we saw in the State section. The salute over, in came the Governor, in a carriage, with a gorgeous staff (mounted) behind him. The escort rode right over the reviewing color, the commander of the Horse Guards being sorely discomposed by the behavior of his steed toward the fluttering symbol. As the Horse Guards in general affect that seat familiarly designated as "tongs across a wall," they must not be too severely criticised for failures in equine control. The Foot Guards, both companies, are very fine bodies of men and made a splendid appearance. Horse and foot having displaced the color, the Governor seemed to think his duty was done. Although the brigade opened its ranks and presented arms, the reviewing officer took no apparent notice of the compliment. He just turned round and marched out, the adjutant-marshall ahead, leaving General Crawford to bring his brigade to a carry or not, just as he pleased, and the "review" was over. That was all. There was what is called a "street parade" thereafter—cavalry going by fours, or eights, platoons, as the case might be, infantry keeping various fronts; but the whole concern was a mere "tapering off," and the independent commands, especially the colored troops, were the only happy men in the parade. The dismissal was the best part of the day. It relieved the National Guard of a load of *ennui*. The regiments present were the First and Third C. N. G., and three companies of the Second regiment. None of the Fourth were present.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 1, 1873. }

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of April, 1873:

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—Brigadier-General Henry Heath, Commissary of subsistence, with rank from April 21, vice Theo. E. Smith, resigned.

Fifth Division—Major-General James W. Husted, with rank from March 26, vice The. B. Gates, resigned.

Seventh Division—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Blossom Parsons, ordnance officer, with rank from April 25, vice Wm. C. Bush, resigned.

First Brigade—Captain Wm. W. Mali, ordnance officer, with rank from March 11, vice S. W. Bridgman, Jr., resigned; Captain Wm. W. Astor, aide-de-camp, with rank from March 11, vice W. W. Mali, promoted; First Lieutenant Wm. E. Iselin, aide-de-camp, with rank from March 11, vice Wm. W. Astor, promoted.

Thirty-first Brigade—Major S. Douglas Cornell, inspector, with rank from October 18, 1872, vice J. M. Johnson, resigned; Major G. Barrett Rich, engineer, with rank from March 21, vice G. D. W. Clinton, resigned; Major Daniel N. Lockwood, judge-advocate, with rank from April 21, vice S. Douglas Cornell, appointed inspector.

First Battalion of Cavalry—Jos. McCann, adjutant, with rank from July 4, 1872, vice Wm. D. Bruns, promoted; Christian Hachmeister, second lieutenant, with rank from October 15, 1872, vice Henry Cordes, resigned; Geo. Avery, major, with rank from March 24, vice J. H. Timmerman, resigned; Philip Kuhls, first lieutenant, with rank from February 13, vice J. H. Lutjen, resigned.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Wm.

S. Turner, captain, with rank from April 1, vice R. C. Day, promoted; Orlando W. Clary, first lieutenant, with rank from April 1, vice Wm. S. Turner, promoted; Chas. S. Newell, second lieutenant, with rank from April 1, vice O. W. Clary, promoted.

First Infantry—Isaac Scott, second lieutenant, with rank from April 2, vice Eugene G. Judd promoted.

Third Infantry—James Keefer, second lieutenant, with rank from April 5, vice E. Belknap, resigned; Charles J. Nordquist, major, with rank from November 15, 1872, vice E. S. F. Arnold, resigned; Louis Dush, first lieutenant, with rank from April 9, vice Edward Underhill, resigned.

Fifth Infantry—Anton D. Frame, first lieutenant, with rank from February 28, vice Lorenz Kirchhof, resigned.

Sixth Infantry—Ramon Amabile, surgeon, with rank from September 6, 1872, vice Benjamin F. Dawson, removed from district; Matthew H. Smith, chaplain, with rank from March 10, vice Benjamin T. Phillips, resigned; Assor Greenebaum, first lieutenant, with rank from February 5, vice M. A. Lasner, resigned.

Ninth Infantry—Bird W. Spencer, captain, with rank from January 20, vice Bird W. Spencer, resigned.

Tenth Infantry—Stephen Van Wie, second lieutenant, with rank from April 3, vice Alexander Strathdee, promoted; George Rork, major, with rank from March 8, vice E. K. Rogers, resigned.

Eleventh Infantry—John C. Endris, captain, with rank from January 16, vice Charles Richter, resigned; Henry Balz, first lieutenant, with rank from February 18, vice Wilhelm Klemt, resigned.

Fourteenth Infantry—John J. Hollers, captain, with rank from March 11, vice Jephtha A. Jones, resigned.

Fifteenth Battalion—Henry Montanus, second lieutenant, with rank from January 8, vice Peter Fisher, resigned; Joseph Simon, captain, with rank from March 6, vice George Mattern, resigned.

Twenty-first Infantry—Peter Gill, captain, with rank from January 1, vice Edward O. Reiley, promoted; James McShane, first lieutenant, with rank from January 1, vice Peter Gill, promoted.

Twenty-first Infantry—James Peattie, second lieutenant, with rank from March 24, vice R. J. Gilmer, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Herbert G. Wells, second lieutenant, with rank from February 3, vice William D. Keith, resigned; William S. Van Vleck, first lieutenant, with rank from February 3, vice George S. Paige, removed from district.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Philip Hickey, first lieutenant, with rank from April 14, vice George M. Oakford, resigned; Henry Bolter, second lieutenant, with rank from April 14, vice Charles M. Morrison, removed from district.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Lemuel P. Storms, captain, with rank from February 6, vice Dillon F. Acker, promoted; Joseph Albring, second lieutenant, with rank from February 6, vice Lemuel P. Storms, promoted.

Forty-ninth Infantry—Wm. E. Webster, captain, with rank from October 4, 1872, vice Henry C. Thompson, removed from district; John E. Savery, first lieutenant, with rank from October 4, 1872, vice Wm. E. Webster, promoted; Frank J. Stupp, quartermaster, with rank from December 25, 1872, vice Richard T. Morgan, failed to qualify.

Fifty-first Infantry—Frank A. Becker, captain, with rank from February 19, vice Wm. Vollmer, resigned; Frederick Schuck, first lieutenant, with rank from February 19, vice Frank A. Becker, promoted; Frank A. Troendle, second lieutenant, with rank from February 19, vice Fred. Schuck, promoted; Jacob Goettel, captain, with rank from March 4, vice John Mourer, resigned; Philip Yeakle, first lieutenant, with rank from March 4, vice Jacob Goettel, promoted; Anthony Frajick, second lieutenant, with rank from March 4, vice Philip Yeakle, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Chas. Rose, second lieutenant, with rank from March 20, vice Anton Roll, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—John W. Holmlund, first lieutenant, with rank from March 28, vice Anthony Beilman, resigned; Chas. B. Deuell, second lieutenant, with rank from March 15, vice Henry D. Fisher, promoted; Christopher Eller, second lieutenant, with rank from April 7, vice John W. Holmlund, promoted; Geo. Waythan, first lieutenant, with rank from April 7, vice John Fox, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Wm. J. Downing, first lieutenant, with rank from February 4, vice Jas. Bible, removed from district.

Seventy-first Infantry—Abrams W. Sheldon, captain, with rank from February 10, vice Wm. H. Benjamin, resigned; Jas. H. Tochig, first lieutenant, with rank from March 17, vice J. B. Coe, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Alfred Lyth, major, with rank from March 3, vice J. M. Kelly, deceased.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—Jos. Laing, major, with rank from February 28, vice Wm. Manson, resigned.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Seventh Division—William C. Bush, lieutenant-colonel and O. O., April 24.

Second Brigade—Ephraim R. Steinhardt, captain and quartermaster, April 29.

Fifth Division—Fred. A. Mason, brevet colonel and assistant adjutant-general, April 2.

Tenth Brigade—Henry S. Church, captain, April 25.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Sixth Division—Nelson Mitchell, second lieutenant, April 3.

First Infantry—John J. McCarthy, second lieutenant, April 24.

Fifth Infantry—Henry Bartling, first lieutenant, April 29.

Sixth Infantry—Charles Reichel, captain, April 8.

Seventh Infantry—Milton B. Sweet, first lieutenant, April 17.

Eighth Infantry—J. R. Hills, adjutant, April 17.

Eleventh Infantry—Henry Budge, first lieutenant, April 20.

Fourteenth Infantry—William H. De Bevoise, colonel, April 30.

Twenty-first Infantry—John Dinger, second lieutenant, April 24; Robert J. Gilmer, second lieutenant, April 24.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Adolph Becker, captain, April 19.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—John A. Tracey, first lieutenant, April 4.

Forty-seventh Infantry—A. De A. Atwood, assistant surgeon, April 17; Edward J. Bonny, captain, April 19; Jas. A. Workes, second lieutenant, April 24.

Fifty-first Infantry—John Mourer, captain, April 1; Wm. Vollmer, captain, April 1; James Randall, colonel, April 3.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Clemens Schenck, first lieutenant, April 17.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

**THE Spenerische Zeitung** announces that a German expedition to Lower Guinea and Central Africa will start in a few weeks.

THE German squadron permanently stationed in the East Indies is to be reinforced by a large gunboat, and that in the West Indies by two corvettes and one gunboat.

THE Prussian General Von Alvensleben, commander-in-chief of the Third Army Corps, and one of the generals who most distinguished themselves in the Franco-German war, is about to retire from active service at his own request.

THE Emperor of Austria has approved of the establishment of five additional railway detachments for the army in case of war. This makes a total of fifteen detachments, five of which are to be actively employed in time of peace as sappers and miners.

THE French Press is still discussing Marshal Bazaine, for whose trial no time appears to have been fixed. It is positively stated that the Government cannot prevent the Marshal being brought to justice, a Council of Inquiry having decided that the capitulation of Metz should be examined into.

THE French are doing what they can to improve the breech-loading apparatus of the Chassepot, which was found defective during the last war, being too easily put out of order. The Germans have shortened the Chassepots which they captured at Sedan, Metz, and other places, and have given them to the cavalry.

THE deposits in the British Military Savings Banks during the year ended March 31, 1872, were £131,586 11s. 2d., and the withdrawals £141,603, 15s. 5d. The amount paid as interest during the year was £6,933, 13s. 1 3/4d. The number of accounts on March 31, 1872, was 14,921, and the total amount of the fund at the date of the return, March 29, 1872, was £291,661, 16s. 10 1/2d.

A VERY alarming description was recently given of a new French monitor. The new craft, the most thickly plated, the most heavily armed, and the swiftest of all war vessels, was, according to report, named the Espadon. A French paper states that the minister of marine, who is reported to have just christened this monster, knows nothing of it, and that no such type has ever been laid down.

A LETTER from Berlin to the *Cologne Gazette* says that on the 28th of March the Emperor, with a numerous suite, was present at the exercises of four companies of the Foot Guards, one company being armed with the new Mauser rifle, this being the first time that a company thus armed had manoeuvred before the Emperor. In half a minute seven salvos were fired, and it is stated that this number might have been doubled if need were.

THE Sheboygan *Herald* says: "A cannon weighing 2,000 pounds, valued at \$2,500, arrived at this city from Germany, on Saturday, addressed to Rev. Edward Schlotheim, pastor of the Michigan street Lutheran church. The cannon was captured by the Germans at Sedan, and bears marks of a cannon ball upon its side. It was sent to Mr. Schlotheim by the Emperor of Germany, free of charge to New York, to be made into a bell for his church in this city."

AN interesting report on the Prussian artillery material, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately been made by Colonel Reilly, R. A., from information gathered during a visit to Berlin towards the end of last year. After carefully analyzing the various advantages claimed for heavy breech-loaders, such as those of Messrs. Krupp, he reports strongly in favor of our muzzle-loading system, on account of its simplicity and greater rapidity in action, as well as its smaller liability to become unserviceable at a critical moment.

DURING the last twenty months, masons and engineers have been hard at work at the mouth of the Elbe and the Weser, and in the Bay of Jaffa, and a whole army of workmen are busily constructing strategic railways parallel with the coast, and connected again with the great lines of the railway system of the interior. In the opinion of competent persons a landing between the mouths of the Elbe and Ems, which might have been possible in 1870, would no longer be so now.

ACCORDING to the *Vedette* the Austrian Government appears to have adopted a mitrailleuse which rejoices in the pretty name of Albertine. System: Werndl—with 24 barrels, which can be fired at one and the same moment, or separately, at the will of the operator. Two men are sufficient to keep Albertine going at the rate of from 18 to 20 rounds a minute. With iron plates to protect it from infantry fire, it weighs about 700 lbs. At a distance of 400 paces it can put 90 out of 100 balls into a target 6 feet high by 12 broad.

\* THE new royal ordinances on the subject of the dress of the Bavarian Army completely revises the whole system of the distinctive badges worn by the various ranks of officers, and of the differences made between combatants and non-combatants, introducing the North German model on all such points. On the other hand, the change of the national uniform pressed upon King Louis by military centralization has been absolutely rejected, and the dragon-shaped helmet and light blue coat remain the distinction of the Bavarian Infantry-man, as before.

THE exact exterior dimensions and length of tube of the new "Woolwich Infant" for land service are undecided. The weight has been fixed at 35 tons, and about twenty are to be completed within the present financial year. The proposed "Infant" is to be considerably longer than its predecessor, which was curtailed for turret service, but will throw a projectile of similar weight, viz., 700 lbs. The charge will be increased to 150 lbs. of pebble powder, necessitating a cartridge of 2 feet 6 inches in length. This, the *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks, will probably increase the initial velocity of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun to 1,350 or 1,375 feet per second. The facilities for the manufacture of these monster weapons will be greatly increased

after the completion of the new 30-ton Nasmyth's steam-hammer and its accompanying forges and rolling mills.

THE Canadian *Manitoban* publishes a statement of the work of the boundary Commission so far. Captain Cameron constructed for this party a barracks at North Pembina, at a cost of \$20,000, the American division having run a line last fall thirty-eight miles eastward from Red River. It was arranged that Captain Cameron's party should cut out a line through the woods, west of the Lake of the Woods. During the winter this was done, and enables the Commissioners to be able to start west in May. No part of the boundary line surveyed and marked will be formally agreed upon by the Commissioners until observations of both are rigidly scrutinized.

A FRENCH field officer, the London *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us, gives a very favorable report with regard to the reorganization of the army as far as it has gone; he praises the way in which both officers and men are doing their work, and says that immense progress has been made. He praises several excellent measures ordered by the Government, and notes with satisfaction the manner in which officers are shaking down into their respective places. This last statement is most important, considering all the uneasiness which was felt lest the jealousy between officers who had been in prison in Germany, and those who had fought on the Loire or with Faidherbe or Bourbaki, should lead to trouble.

A SERIES of experiments recently conducted having shown that the galvanic action between lead and iron, when immersed in sea water, is much greater than has generally been supposed, the British Admiralty has issued instructions that precautionary measures are to be adopted on board Her Majesty's ships. 1. No lead is to be used for the ends of suction pipes in the bilges of iron ships. 2. In ships where these pipes are at present of lead, care is to be taken to see, at the usual examinations, that the paint and cement in the neighborhood is in good condition, so the pipes themselves should be painted or varnished. 3. These fittings when they require removal, or when the ship is fitting for service, should be removed, and zinc or enamelled iron should be substituted.

THE committee on rifled shell guns have concluded at Shoeburyness their trials of the experimental 10-inch howitzer, adapted from an old 9-inch smooth-bore wrought-iron gun with a steel tube, and employed to test the length and system of rifling proposed for howitzers of this size. This experimental gun was fired with 20 lb. of rifle large grain powder and a shell of 400 lbs.; and it weighs five tons, or about twenty-seven times as much as its charge. It was rifled with a uniform twist of one turn in 14 calibres, and was 60 inches long. It was found to shoot with admirable precision up to about 6,000 yards, and its performance was altogether so satisfactory that service howitzers will probably now be manufactured of the same interior construction.

THE correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says, writing April 10: Two military commissions are now sitting here simultaneously. One is presided over by the Emperor himself; its object is to frame new regulations for the reorganization of the Army. Its sittings are secret, and scarcely anything that happens during the proceedings is allowed to transpire. The second commission has to settle the principles on which the new law establishing universal liability to military service is to be carried out. The system of military service which is now to be introduced is very similar to the Prussian, though there are some important points of difference between the two. Though nominally the obligation to serve in the Army is to be universal, the old class privileges will yet be retained to a very considerable extent. As the system of selection by lot is to continue, the majority of Russians will be relieved from active service altogether. The term of service will in reality be confined to four years and a half, as every soldier that has taken part in five camp manoeuvres will at once obtain an unlimited furlough. The total strength of the Army will be considerably increased by the formation of the reserve. If the yearly contingent remains unchanged, the regular Army will, in six years, amount to 900,000 men. The new formation of reserve cadres will make it possible to call in the reserves with great rapidity, and when the system is in full operation, Russia will have at her disposal a total force of 2,000,000 men at least, who, by means of the existing lines of railway, could be moved about with sufficient quickness to all the more exposed portions of the Empire as circumstances may require.

THE Boston *Globe* relates the fact that though ostensibly a mere translation of articles from the Berlin *Militair Wochentblatt* there are some valuable suggestions in Colonel Newdigate's pamphlet on "Experimental Tactics in 1872." It is, moreover, interesting to learn that the common belief is unfounded that the company column, so popular in 1866, has been condemned by Prussians because of failure at Gravelotte. So far from this being the case, the late private Royal instructions, under which the Prussian infantry is being experimented with, expressly declares that "a widely extended use of company columns and strong lines of skirmishers has been made with success." But, in fact, opinion on the Gravelotte affair is by no means settled among the Prussians, some regarding it—as Colonel Newdigate notices—as an exceptional case of loss under exceptional circumstances. Colonel Newdigate cites from one of his Prussian witnesses some very interesting examples of the use of what is very erroneously called "the British line" at Woerth, and the whole of his esay, though nominally on the German experiments, is designed for our own benefit. His own conclusions are that there must be smaller tactical units than battalions; and if double companies be used, they must be trained together. There must be the means of controlling skirmishers when mixed from different regiments, and of moving them suddenly from cover, and reforming them into companies at word. Above all other matters, the future training of infantry soldiers must be directed to

skirmishing. To pick the best skirmishers out and separate them from the rest, as some advocate, Colonel Newdigate too mildly protests against as "unsuited to the requirements of modern tactics." It would indeed be a retrograde step.

IN the fabrication of the large Hitchcock cannon, about to be manufactured at the water-shops, says the Springfield *Republican*, it is necessary that the iron should be heated in a reverberatory furnace, to avoid its contact with sulphur and other impurities of coal. The gun is to be formed of rings of wrought iron or low steel, made without welds, the rings so formed as to be united first in the centre, that the superfluous cinder may be squeezed out. The anvil which is to receive the blow of the steam hammer is to be seated on the piston of a hydrostatic press, so as to be lowered as each successive ring is added to the gun, during the process of forging. The furnace is to be situated between the anvil and the steam hammer, and so arranged that the rings project into it from below, and the hammer drops into it from above. The ring to form the muzzle of the gun is laid upon the movable anvil, and is projected sufficiently into the furnace to allow the flame to raise it to a welding heat. Meanwhile, in another part of the furnace, the rings are heated to welding pitch at the same time by proportioning the heat, by means of dampers, to the relative bulk of the two parts. Without removing the parts from an atmosphere in which there is very little oxygen, they are laid together and instantly welded by a few strokes of the steam hammer. The anvil is then lowered the thickness of the ring just welded on, and the same process repeated until the entire gun is forged. One advantage Mr. Hitchcock has in his plan over all others is, that he never over or under heats the metal, the temperature being regulated in either furnace by the turn of the hand, so that an even temperature may be maintained for hours if necessary, thus avoiding oxidizing, as the welding surfaces are not exposed to the atmosphere. The plunger or ram is to be made of cast iron, eighteen inches in diameter when turned, and fourteen feet long, with the head fitted to receive the anvil block. This plunger will weigh five tons. The anvil block proper will consist of a solid casting, weighing eight tons. Over the top of the anvil block will be placed several loose blocks, which will weigh 8,000 pounds. The rings with which the gun is to be built up are to be made at Pittsburgh, Pa., and shipped to this city.

THE Ladies' Union Relief Association of New York city, says the New York *Tribune* of May 10, have added another to the many acts of charity and kindness. Through their agency the remains of a good and brave soldier have been saved from a pauper's grave. Captain John Williams, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, died at the Bowery Hotel on Thursday, and among his papers were found four commissions, two of which were for brave conduct in battle. Arrangements were made for burial in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Captain John Williams, late of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, was wholly retired January 25, 1872.—ED. JOURNAL.

THE new revenue cutter *Manhattan*, recently constructed at Chester, Pa., on her trial trip in the Delaware Bay made twelve knots an hour. She was found to be built in the most satisfactory manner. She will be stationed at New York.

A MAN has no right to permit either himself or his friends to suffer the torture of the wretched Metal Truss. The new Elastic Truss cures Hernia in a few weeks. It is worn night and day with comfort. It retains the rupture absolutely secure at all times without any exception. Sold cheap and very durable. It is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send Circulars free on application.

ANOTHER STRIKE—FOR LOW PRICES.—As our new New York Post Office approaches completion, an increased interest attaches to every improvement in its vicinity. One of the revolutions which are transpiring here has just been accomplished in the restaurant at No. 19 Park Row, which is now owned and kept by Mr. E. M. Everitt, late of Taylor's Saloon, No. 555 Broadway. The location is very desirable and central, being exactly opposite the Post Office and the Astor House. Mr. Everitt has had just the training which fits him for keeping such a place as the need of the locality requires. The saloon is tastefully fitted up, and is in all its appointments adapted to a first class trade, both for ladies and gentlemen, and at the same time is specially adapted to the requirements of the business community who want a first class meal for little money.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of FIFTY CENTS EACH.]

RUSSELL.—SAN ANTONIO, Texas, on Tuesday, April 29, by the Rev. W. R. Richardson, Brevet Major G. B. Russell, Captain Ninth Infantry, to Miss JEANNIE E., oldest daughter of General C. Augur, U. S. Army. (No cards.)

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

HEAD.—At Camp Supply, I. T., April 27, GEORGE STANDISH, only son of Captain George E. Head, Third Infantry, and Lydia B. Head.

WILCOX.—At Hayward, near San Francisco, Cal., on April 15, MARIE L., wife of General O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., and daughter of Hon. Elton Farnsworth, of Detroit, Mich.

LUDLOW.—At Fredericksburg, Texas, April 28, ISRAEL LUDLOW of Cincinnati, in the 32d year of his age. During the civil war he rendered service to his country as an officer of the 5th Artillery, and a severe wound received at the battle of Chickamauga is believed to have been the remote cause of his death. His remains will rest in Fredericksburg.